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THE FRONT PAGE

THIS week, for the first time since Herr Hitler made clear his intention to dismember Czechoslovakia, we are able to go to press (on Wednesday as usual) in entire confidence that the British Empire will not be engaged in war before Saturday, nor for several weeks, nor perhaps for several years. Beyond that we cannot go. We should like to be able to share, upon reasonable conditions, the confidence expressed by the German Fuehrer and the British Prime Minister, in a jointly signed document issued after the Munich conversations, that there has been "a decision by our two peoples never to go to war with one another again;" but unfortunately that confidence requires a faith that the German Fuehrer will never do anything which would cause the British people to consider it their inescapable duty to go to war with Germany, and that faith we do not possess.

Mr. Chamberlain may possess it. He has seen much of the Fuehrer in his dinner-table mood, which is very different from his microphone mood, and has no doubt experienced what many people describe as his compelling charm. But he cannot lately have read "Mein Kampf," and he must have dismissed from his mind the echoes of even so recent an utterance as the Sportpalast speech with its screams for the blood of President Benes. Even so, surely Herr Hitler's dinner-table charm is insufficient as a guarantee of the future good behavior of the Nazi Third Reich; and yet there is no other guarantee except Herr Hitler's own declaration that he has no more territorial ambitions in Europe, which has exactly the same reliability as the similar declarations which he made before the move against Czechoslovakia, before the march into Austria, before everything that he has done to change the face of Europe since he came to power.

We do not know how much this joint statement of the "symbolic" meaning of the Sudeten pact and the Anglo-German naval agreement amounts to, but we rather wish that Mr. Chamberlain had not signed it, and we incline to think that he will wish the same thing himself at some not distant date. It is obviously not a treaty, but it seems to indicate a disposition to make a treaty, or an understanding which would be equivalent to a treaty, upon precisely the lines of those which the Fuehrer has been industriously pursuing since his rise to power, which he could bring into his own terms when Germany complete freedom of action against any victim whom she may choose, and tie the hands of the other power from coming to the rescue. It is an ideal arrangement for an aggressor nation, and fatal for the whole body of nations who uphold the doctrine that there is a moral law binding upon states as well as upon individuals, and that this moral law should be upheld by collective action. We do not believe that the British people have ever arrived at any "decision" "never to go to war" with any particular nation, if that nation is adjudged by British public opinion to be guilty of a crime against the common peace and justice of the nations; and we do not believe that the British people is convinced that Germany will never commit such a crime.

A PART from the symbolic interpretation, which we repeat seems to us unnecessary and supererogatory, the four power agreement is no doubt a matter deserving of most of the congratulations which have been showered upon those credited with being chiefly responsible for it—a rather motley list beginning with Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler and ranging downwards through Signor Mussolini and President Roosevelt to Mr. C. George McCullagh of Toronto. It was as good an issue, when once Herr Hitler had built up the situation which he wanted, as could possibly be hoped for. It was not to be expected that Britain and France would go to war, at a moment when they were not too brilliantly prepared, to keep the Sudeten Germans in Czechoslovakia, and it was not to be expected that Russia would go to war to defend an indefensible Czechoslovakia from which they had been eliminated. Some of the major brutalities of Herr Hitler's program seem to have been withdrawn and to our considerable surprise the head of President Benes has not been demanded upon a charger.

The European democracies have now paid the price of one more of the colossal errors of which they were guilty at Versailles, and as usual they have paid it at the last minute, under the most humiliating circumstances, and in the manner which will contribute most brilliantly to the power and glory of their chief autocratic opponent. War, in the situation created by Herr Hitler, would have been both an absurdity and a disaster. Peace is less of a disaster, and is obviously never an absurdity; but this peace is not exactly a matter for pride.

GRATITUDE SHOULD ACT

THE people of Canada will give thanks on Monday next, not only for the ordinary blessings of the year, but for the series of events which has saved them from the necessity of taking part in what would certainly have been one of the most disastrous wars in history. A feeling of gratitude which does not find some issue in effective action is a bad thing, and tends to diminish the future capacity for gratitude in those who entertain it; this is a truth upon which the psychological scientists of today and the religious teachers of two thousand years and more are in complete agreement. We should therefore like to see the gratitude of the people of Canada for the present peace finding expression in some tangible form.

Mr. Philip A. C. Ketchum, headmaster of Trinity College School, and his associates in the staff have



THE NEW BRITISH HIGH COMMISSIONER TO CANADA. Sir Gerald Campbell, K.C.M.G., with Lady Campbell and their younger daughter, Joan. Sir Gerald comes to Ottawa after a distinguished record of diplomatic service and was recently British Consul General at New York. A sketch of his career appears on Page 6 of this issue.

made a proposal which deserves more than to be merely interred in the correspondence columns of the *Globe and Mail*. They point out that an immense number of inhabitants of the Czechoslovakian areas ceded by Franco-British action to Nazi Germany are now refugees because of lack of sympathy with the Nazi ideology. The primary responsibility for their condition rests upon the people of France and of the British Empire, far more than upon the people of Czechoslovakia. Some of them will need economic rehabilitation in what is left of the republic; many of them might well be settled in less crowded countries such as Canada. We believe Mr. Ketchum is rehabilitation "as a thank offering for escape from war." This suggestion for a "Thanks for Peace" Fund strikes us as most wise and timely.

A MOVE FOR DR. MANION

NOW that Dr. Manion has got himself disliked by the *Toronto Globe and Mail*, the *Montreal Gazette* and the *Montreal Star*, for his very vague and general utterances in favor of some sort of reform, he might just as well go on and finish the job, and at the same time perform a very valuable public service, by throwing the weight of his influence behind the movement for one particular reform which is now long overdue. While it is true that this course might lose him the support of a few more of the magnates in his party, it is possible that it might compensate for this by gaining him the votes of many of the more humane members of the electorate; and in any case it would win him a reputation for courage in a good cause.

The reform to which we refer is that of the penal system of the Dominion of Canada. Professor E. J. Urwick in *Council Comments*, the publication of the Welfare Council of Toronto and District, recites a number of the more appalling findings of the recent Commission of Investigation, reminds his readers that the House of Commons legislated for reform at the last session, and notes that the Senate "promptly blocked the legislation and we are now exactly where we were in 1920." And he goes on to inquire: "Has there been any outcry?" The answer is that there has been very little outcry.

THE PASSING SHOW

BY HAL FRANK

EVERYONE seems satisfied about the European settlement except Czechoslovakia. But then it was to be expected that she would feel cut up about the whole affair.

SURREALIST VERSE DEPT.

If warp and woof
Uphold the roof,
What shall we make of spangles?—
What shall we do
With a buttoned shoe
From which a shoe-lace dangles?
—HORACE.

Still, we won't believe that international affairs have entirely returned to a normal state until another best seller appears about the American civil war.

Germany is boasting that she won because her nerves are stronger. Why the plural?

Question of the Hour: What did you do in the Great Averted War, Daddy?

They are talking of a title for Premier Chamberlain. Hitler already has his title,—to Sudetenland.

It's a woman's prerogative to change her mind, remarks a reader, and Europe's to change its map.

that the public has not yet been stirred to a realization of the evils which exist in the present system of penitentiary administration, and that there is a widespread impression that the rows which are occasionally stirred up about them in the press and elsewhere are largely a matter of partisan policy.

The House of Commons is at present Liberal. What is needed is that one or two leading Conservatives should join in the effort to arouse public opinion upon this subject. It is no special disservice to the Conservative Party that the penitentiaries are in the state they are now in; they have been in substantially that state since the buildings may at certain times have been more adequate for the smaller number of prisoners contained in them. There was no necessity for the Conservatives to take an anti-reform attitude towards the Government measure in the House of Commons, nor for the Conservative majority in the Senate to exercise its power to veto the decisions of the popular House. It is true that the measure was very late in reaching the Senate, but if it had been a bill for conferring additional powers upon some prosperous corporation, instead of being merely one for introducing a little intelligence into the handling of some 36,000 convicts, there would have been comparatively little indignation about that. Dr. Manion has an excellent chance to perform a valuable public service, and we cannot see that it will involve any political sacrifice.

LAWS AND ENFORCERS

ATTORNEY-GENERAL CONANT put his finger on a serious weakness in our constitutional structure last week, when he referred to the light-hearted way in which the federal Parliament enacts criminal laws for the enforcement of which the Provinces and not the Dominion are responsible. There can be little doubt that if the authority responsible for prosecutions under these laws were the same Government as that which proposes them and guides them in their passage through Parliament, the question of their practicability under differing conditions in different Provinces would

(Continued on Page Three)

Douglas Corrigan is to appear in a film version of his life. Naturally it will have a surprise ending.

The controlled press of Europe, it might be pointed out, is remarkable for its uncontrolled utterances.

It was the closest thing to another world war that we ever saw, says Oscar. Even the poets were mobilized.

Timus says that events have justified his prediction that Czechoslovakia eventually would be brought to heel.

The thing that impressed us about the advanced technique of the impending war was not the stories of guns that could shoot incredible distances, but the fact of newspaper headlines that could be seen for fifty feet.

Demobilization in Great Britain began promptly with the First Lord of the Admiralty handing in his resignation.

Esther says she didn't realize how deeply she was affected by the war fever of last week until she discovered that the sweater she was knitting for herself had turned into a pair of socks.

USE THE MILITIA

BY LT.-COL. R. J. S. LANGFORD

THE flood of patriotic offers from Veterans' Associations and others to raise and train military units for war is very heartening in that it demonstrates clearly that Jack Canuck is determined to fight in aid of John Bull. But it is devoutly to be hoped that, if and when war comes, Canada will not repeat the mistake of the last war and raise an impromptu force for service in the field when she has at her hand the Canadian Militia.

Canada is very proud of her war veterans and is intensely appreciative of the unmistakable desire they recently evinced to rush to arms once again in defense of Canada and the British Empire. The purpose of this article is not to decry this wonderful spirit, but to point out to veterans the best way to help win the war, if and when it comes.

It is suggested that this best way is not by forming new units composed of veterans, but by veterans joining the already existing units of the Canadian Militia. As is, or should be, well known to the veterans, the Militia units all perpetuate the traditions of the units of the Canadian Corps. For instance, the Queen's York Rangers perpetuate the 20th Battalion. Therefore, on the outbreak of war, it seems only logical that former members of the 20th Battalion who are young enough and physically fit to serve should join the Queen's York Rangers and thus make the old 20th Battalion live again.

OUR Canadian Army organization is perfectly capable, once given the authority by Parliament, of rapidly bringing the units of the Canadian Militia to war strength and war efficiency. These units all possess fully qualified officers and non-commissioned officers who have for many years given their spare time, and often their spare cash, to keep their units in being and to make them, as far as lay in their power, ready for war. No praise is too high for these militiamen who have taken course after course at Schools of Instruction in lieu

THOUGHT AMID WAR

Is it enough that children in the square
Reach up and halt the sunlight with their eyes?

Is it enough that I
Play with dim words and sing my little songs
And quietly am happy in this June,
Because the gun-fire does not reach my ears
And shells plunge hissing many seas away?

Toronto

JOYCE MARSHALL

of their annual vacation and who have spent their leisure hours and week-ends working on Tactical Schemes rather than enjoying themselves on golf courses. They have bent every effort to keeping their military knowledge up to date. They would, in consequence, be quite capable of handling the task of efficiently training the hundreds of untrained men that they would require to bring their units up to war strength; but, it would be of inestimable value if they could be assisted in this task by obtaining even a small percentage of war veterans in their reinforcement drafts.

It is obvious, therefore, that if War Veteran Units were to be formed as an adjunct to the existing Militia Units, the latter would be deprived of a valuable source of much needed aid. If, as happened in 1914, the Militia Units were to be relegated to the dust heap and an entirely new force were to be created for war, it is safe to prophesy that, when peace came again, the task of raising another Canadian Militia would be a hopeless one.

IF WAR veterans think, as many do, that the British Empire will be forced to fight for her very existence in the not too distant future, they could help Canada and the British Empire by bringing pressure to bear on the Canadian Parliament to approve the following urgently needed defensive measures:—

1. Increase our Permanent Air Force to 30 Squadrons.
 2. Increase our Permanent Militia to 10,000 men.
 3. Strengthen our Coast Defenses.
 4. Organize an adequate Anti-Aircraft defense for our cities.
 5. Add submarine flotillas to the Canadian Navy for use on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts.
 6. Organize Canadian industry for turning out war material.
- When war comes, Canada's Defense Forces must be ready. The citizens of Canada should see that they are.

HARVEST TREASURE

THE walls of autumn crash on every side
Among this doleful rush of flaming brands,
While seethe of hilltop grass is farewell hands
And petal whirls are ashes, thin and dried,
Despite north groves of spruce the valleys glide
With placid sweep of hill and meadow lands.
With fence-pole, barn and chimney—all that stands—
Upon a winter waste of empty tide.

But you, Dear One, have garnered hidden might
From waving touch of wind and droop of bough,
In bloom of cheek, eyes caught from summer night,
In swell of breast, soft mouth and hair-curved brow
You save for me all joy, all strength and light.
The flow of seasons cannot harm us now!

ALAN CREIGHTON.

WAR WITH HITLER NOT INEVITABLE, BRITISH IDEA

BY L. A. MACKAY

What is Britain's long term policy towards the continent of Europe?

Does it include an eventual war with Germany?

Here is a Canadian student of world affairs who guesses that it does not—that its aim is really to make a large scale European war impossible, or as nearly impossible as may be.

It is an interesting guess, and the events of two years in Spain lend as much color to it as those of two weeks in Czechoslovakia.

"NINE o'clock an' a fair nicht; an Irishman drowned in the Clyde, an' a's weel!" Substitute "an Englishman bombed in the Mediterranean," and the traditional cry of the Glasgow night watchmen might have served during most of the summer as a regular news broadcast for the B.B.C. When Czechoslovakia took the centre of the stage, raids on English shipping in Spain ceased as abruptly as they had begun. The first sign of slackening tension and return to normal routine was the reassuring news just after Mr. Chamberlain's visit to Mr. Hitler, that British ships were once more being bombed in Spanish ports.

Far more time and toil has been lavished on recent years in assailing and defending British diplomacy than in attempting to understand it. Most of its defenders, especially in the Dominions, accept it with blind and pious faith, neither asking nor caring what it is about, confident merely in their own imperturbable ability always to believe that it is always employing the best means, though we know them not, for the best end, though it passes our comprehension. Assaults deluge it right and left with charges of unlimited imbecility; and if it were pursuing the end its critics thought it was or should be pursuing, of libertarian knight-errantry, or rigidly and suspiciously jealous imperialism, the charges would hold. But if, admitting the inevitable existence of other boulders on the beach, it has settled to the one limited purpose of preserving, at any price save actual territorial loss, a semblance of peace, in the only way peace can be preserved, that is to say, by staying out of war, then it was at least realistic within the limits of possible human prediction.

MANY serious-minded patriots and philanthropists appear to take for granted, with shocking frivolity, that war between England and Germany is sooner or later inevitable. No war is inevitable till it has happened. Such a conflict is not indeed incredible; but England has carefully and consistently nursed Mr. Hitler into power, countering with deliberate diligence the sporadic opposition of France, for too many years now to throw him away in a moment of pique, and unless Mr. Hitler himself is carried away by one of his Buchmanic moments of illumination, a lively sense of favors to come will be indecent and ungrateful of us not to remember that while the English government is thus saving its face, it is incidentally saving our lives.

A CHASTENED public is beginning to realize that men do well enough if they can keep the peace in their own generation. To establish a peace that will preserve mankind automatically for all generations to come, in all changes and chances of this mortal world, is a task beyond the hearts and heads of present-day humanity, perhaps of any humanity. No man can certainly guarantee that his grandsons will keep the peace; but a man can see to it, if he make up his mind, that he keeps the peace himself. The low pedestrian realism of Christian doctrine is still more in harmony with the flat facts of human nature than the grandiose constructions of the most loftily atheistic idealism.

To say that such a day-to-day truce cannot last, that England is bound to go to war with Germany some day anyway, is to make a sheer guess. That is something nobody can know. Exactly the same thing was said of France within the memory of men still living, while the French colonial empire was aggressively expanding. In the course of centuries, if these national units persist, either prophecy may come true, or both. But if we maintain peace to the best of our power in our time, by any dodge however undignified, we can at least hand on a habit of peace to make its further maintenance easier for our children. There is admittedly misery and misfortune enough anywhere in the world at any given time, without conjuring up war on top of it.

FROM the standpoint of human values, the Czechs are probably much more worth preserving than the kind of German that wishes to enslave them, but an Englishman may perhaps be excused for feeling that at a pinch the English are more worth preserving than either. In any case, there must surely be better ways of preserving the Czechs than by encouraging them to go and get several millions of themselves murdered, along with several millions of other mortals, possibly including ourselves. Twenty years ago, all this seemed so obvious that a man would blush to question it. Apparently it is not so obvious now. Perhaps even our self-confident and self-righteous post-war generation was not so much wiser than the persistent practice of mankind. Perhaps, among a humanity still pretty brutish, war is in fact sometimes preferable to submission, as a last resort. But the persistent verdict of mankind insists that it can be only as absolutely the last resort. To regard it in any other light is to suffer at the hands of the militarists a moral conquest more disastrous than any physical invasion.

IF WAR should come, has Britain's policy in Spain really left her in the position of hopeless, ruinous inferiority that our civilian strategists so copiously deplore? Take Gibraltar first. Gibraltar, not offering a suitable base for planes, has no longer the relative importance it once had, but it is still far from negligible, though its role is often misunderstood. The strategic importance of Gibraltar does not lie, except indirectly, in its power to protect British shipping, as we sometimes loosely say. Only a floating fortress, or a flying one, can protect

shipping on the move. The direct importance of Gibraltar is that it can deny passage into or out of the Mediterranean to surface ships of any other nation. Possession of Gibraltar is bound to be uneasy unless the power holding the adjacent and opposite coasts is weak or friendly; preferably both, but weakness is a safer guarantee than friendliness. Protraction of the civil war unobtrusively promotes Spanish weakness; simple prudence forbids antagonizing the probable victor.

It must not be forgotten that every military probability pointed at first to a speedy victory for Franco, and later to at least his ultimate victory. We may fairly assume the English government was not unaware that Italy and Germany were ready to go to any one else would or could go to keep him out—certainly much farther than England was willing to go. All these prudent calculations have been disconcerted by the incalculably superb resistance of the Loyalists, but the long-range probabilities have not yet been materially altered. Some sections of the press have seethed with stirring talk about calling the dictators' bluff. But many a good man has called a bluff before now only to find that his opponent was holding four queens all the time. It is not many years since Emperor Wilhelm II made exactly that mistake. It is an elementary rule of all competition never, if you can help it, to do exactly what your opponents want you to do. Frequent references of late to the cautious strategy of Queen Elizabeth suggest that some observers suspect a desire on the part of some person or persons who shall be nameless, to hustle Britain into ill-timed hostilities. But it is clear that Britain

will countenance European war only as an absolutely last resort. She has gone to such fantastic lengths in paralyzing French military power by conniving at the threat to France's previously negligible southern frontier, her sea-communications alike in the Mediterranean and in the Atlantic, and the factories recently transferred south for safety, that a cynic might well suspect a plan to buy off aggression by throwing our supposed ally's colonial possessions to the wolves. It would not be wise to dismiss this possibility altogether; it cannot however be considered important in the immediate determination of policy, for there is as yet no sign of the extensive publicity campaign that would be needed to gain the English voter's support for such a marked change of policy. It is more probable that France will make no serious move before England is ready to have her do so.

NOR is the situation in Spain quite as ominous as it might seem at first sight. England's unequalled support would have ensured long ago the victory of the Spanish rebels; but England has not given that support. It is not certain, however, that in the event of a general war, the rebels would side actively against Britain. They have not a port of any size that would be free from the menace of blockade; their communications across the Straits would be gravely menaced; the valuable assistance of Portugal would almost certainly cease. There has been consternation of late in some quarters over attempts to increase German influence in Portugal; but every street-sweeper in Lisbon is quite well aware that only the British navy has held the considerable colonial empire of Portugal together. If Portugal

sided against an England that had not already been beaten to the ground, the fate of her Chinese and Indian ports would not long remain in doubt. Nor would it take long to discover that the natives of Angola (which would bring South Africa almost to the Congo) and of Portuguese East Africa (which cuts off Rhodesia from the sea) must be "freed from brutal Portuguese domination."

GERMAN guns across the strait and across the bay are admittedly a possible menace to Gibraltar. Other German guns are an even more serious menace to the fortifications of the French and Belgian frontiers, but these fortifications have not on that account been abandoned. Fortresses are not built with the idea that they shall be immune from attack, but in the hope that if resolutely defended they can resist an attack. History abounds in proofs that there is no such thing as an impregnable fortress. In the last analysis, the defensive power of any position is the defensive power of the men who hold it. Some positions are easier to defend than others, but any position can be taken if it is resolutely attacked and not resolutely defended. There is no reason to assume that the defenders of Gibraltar would lack resolution, nor yet that they would lack provisions and ammunition. Gibraltar has been attacked before. It was repeatedly assailed in the eighteenth century, and in 1783 emerged triumphant from a siege which from the beginning of the blockade to the cessation of hostilities lasted three years, seven months, and twelve days. A garrison of 7,000 men with 80 pieces of cannon, some mortars, and nine howitzers, fought off attacking armies that at times reached the number of 40,000 men on the land side, with 200 pieces of heavy ordnance, aided by 10 floating batteries, 80 gunboats, and 50 ships of the line. At the height of the attack it was estimated that some two thousand rounds every twenty-four hours were fired at the fortress in a day and night bombardment that lasted the greater part of a month.

THEN there are the Balearic Islands, where Italy is said to be so strongly entrenched in the midst of a partly hostile population, that it would be impossible to dislodge her. (Apparently the English are the only ones that can be easily dislodged from a strongly fortified position.) There are three small islands, and three large, Majorca, Minorca, and Ibiza. The Italians hold Majorca and Ibiza. Why not Minorca? Have they just overlooked it? Is it not worth their while? It is only a quarter the size of Majorca, and twice as near to it as Ibiza, which is still smaller. It lies between Majorca and Sardinia,

FROM WEEK TO WEEK

Britain's Pact With Germany

BY B. K. SANDWELL

ON FRIDAY of last week, after the Four Power Agreement had been arrived at and Germany had consented to wait until this Saturday for what she had formerly declared her intention of taking last Saturday, Herr Hitler and Mr. Chamberlain issued a joint statement: "We, the German Fuehrer and the British Prime Minister, regard the agreement signed last night and the Anglo-German naval agreement as symbolic of a decision of our two peoples never to go to war with one another again."

This is tantamount to the announcement of a non-aggression pact between the two countries, the precise kind of pact which Herr Hitler has been organizing for Germany with Poland and various other nations on Germany's eastern and southern borders. The significance of these pacts is neatly stated by R. Palme Dutt, the event of aggression by either signatory against a third party. In other words, they are not pacts for the maintenance of peace, but pacts "to prevent and paralyze collective defence against aggression and enable Nazi Germany to devour its victims one at a time."

Mr. Dutt's book, published in 1936, contains a most perfectly accurate forecast of everything that has happened since that date to the present moment. For the objective of Nazi foreign policy Mr. Dutt quotes Rosenberg's own words in "The Myth of the Twentieth Century": "A Nordic Europe is the solution of the future, together with a German *Mittel Europa*; Germany as a racial and national state from Strassburg to Memel, from Eupen to Prague and Laibach, as the central power of the Continent, as a guarantee for the south and southeast. The Scandinavian States and Finland as a second alliance to guarantee the north-east; and Great Britain as a guarantee from the west and overseas necessary in the interests of the Nordic race." Mr. Dutt then describes the methods by which Nazi policy aims to realize these ends. They are: (1) division of the other powers in Europe, utilizing British support to paralyze France; (2) the organization of subsidiary Nazi movements in all the states bordering on Germany, and utilization of terroristic methods, including assassination, against political leaders opposing the Nazi aims (as already exemplified in the murders of Chancellor Dollfuss of Austria, King Alexander of Yugoslavia, Premier Duca of Roumania, and the French Foreign Minister Barthou, all active organizers of resistance to Nazi aggression and removed by Fascist gangs in close association with Berlin); (3) the preparation of war, to be launched as soon as the necessary process of rearmament is complete and the international situation is ripe. This policy requires, as the indispensable condition of success, the destruction of the existing system of collective security in Europe.

World Hegemony

GERMANY has now at last achieved the eighth and most important of the nine main aims set forth in Hitler's "Mein Kampf." It has established an alliance with Britain and Italy, broken up the Entente, isolated France, and secured complete freedom for whatever steps remain necessary in order to achieve the ninth and final aim of German world hegemony. Says Hitler on page 699 of the 1936 German edition: "England does not want Germany as a world power, France does not want Germany as a power at all. An important difference. At the present day we are not fighting for the position of a world power, but for the existence of our country, the unity of our nation and bread for our children. If we look from this standpoint for allies in Europe, there are only two states, England and Italy." And a few pages later he adds that these alliances "would give Germany the possibility to carry forward undisturbed the preparations which must be carried forward in order, from within such a coalition, in one way or another, to reach a final reckoning with France.... The effective initiative would lie in the hands of the new European English-German-Italian alliance, and no longer with France."

ALL these considerations do not necessarily condemn the new British foreign policy so suddenly inaugurated by Mr. Chamberlain. They are set down here merely to indicate the tremendous nature of the change. It is impossible to forget that Germany exists and is, thanks to ruthless repression, a pretty well unified state; nor that France exists, and is, thanks to liberty and democracy, a good deal divided within itself. Nor must we forget that Russia, whose assistance is necessary to a successful stand by the democracies against the dictator powers, is itself far from being a democracy and may be far from being a great military power. It is easy to condemn the foreign policy of any country by applying to it a set of impractical and unobtainable ideals. The Americans will be very angry with Mr. Chamberlain for deserting the "democracies," which they themselves have never done anything to uphold, at any rate since 1918. Few Canadians will go so far as that; but nevertheless, Mr. Chamberlain can hardly be surprised if it takes us a little time to get used to the British Empire's new position in the international world, and to learn to substitute the Horst Wessel song for the Marseillaise.

Indeed, if, as seems highly possible, the new British policy leads to a pronounced cleavage of tendency in international affairs between Great Britain and the United States, it will hardly be a matter of surprise if a considerable section of Canadian opinion should be rather extensively influenced by the distance of this country from Europe and its contiguity to the United States. It is hardly likely that American opinion will march very far with British policy on its new course. It must not be forgotten that one of the allies of the British Empire's new "symbolic" ally is Japan, and if Great Britain is going to become chummy once again with the Flowery Kingdom, the whole question of Canada's "North American" attitude towards that great Pacific power, which we thought Mr. Meighen had settled a good many years ago, will have to be raised and settled again. The operation by which Mr. Chamberlain and Herr Hitler have driven Russia out of Europe may very easily end in a much closer relationship between Russia and the United States, a development in which the sympathies of Canada and probably also of Australasia would lean rather strongly to the American-Russian side.

Possible Compensation

MR. CHAMBERLAIN has purchased peace at what looks like a very great price, and there is only one possible compensation which we can see that may conceivably accrue to the democracies which have paid that price. That compensation is a change in the character of the German political régime. And even that compensation we regard as highly problematical.

However, it has to be admitted that the present astoundingly repressive régime grew up in a Germany which was practically helpless under the pressure of its conquerors, and which had some reason to regard itself as surrounded by a ring of enemies. The "symbolic" peace agreement with Great Britain, the tremendous consequent enfeeblement of France, and the presumably inevitable withdrawal of Russia from all interest in the affairs of a Western Europe which has deliberately turned its back upon her, can hardly fail to relieve the Germans of all remaining sense of being surrounded by implacably hostile forces. If the Germans were ordinary human beings, this release from hostile pressure could hardly have any other effect than that of making them more tolerant of dissident opinion in their own country. Whether, being what they are, they will show this effect in the next few years is perhaps open to doubt. It would at any rate have been nice to know that Mr. Chamberlain, when handing over to Germany a large portion of Czechoslovakia, had managed to intimate that the German method of dealing with minorities does not entirely meet with British approval, or perhaps even to secure a promise that its ruthlessness would be slightly lessened in the near future. There is no suggestion that such has been the case, so if anything is to be achieved in that direction we shall have to rely upon the influence of kindness.

WHEN MAPLE LEAVES TURN RED

OUR Canada, from sea to sea,
Four signs of valor knows:
The thistle and the fleur-de-lys,
The shamrock and the rose.

For hardihood the thistle stands;
The shamrock is for grief;
The lily and the rose joined hands
To cheer the Maple Leaf.
Yet as our northern summers wane
And all our flowers have fled,
The homesick heart turns home again
And maple leaves turn red.

Regretful broods the autumn air,
The green fades out to gold,
And back the outland brothers fare
To hearths they knew of old.

And though they wandered far and felt
The ancient tie wear thin,
They knew the waiting Mother knelt
To take her children in.

And so our maples, hill by hill,
As summer wanes and closes,
Awake and glow and give us still
The red of England's roses!

ARTHUR STRINGER

on the straight line from Marseilles to Algiers. For centuries it has been reputed to possess the best harbor in the Mediterranean. For centuries Britain has been in the habit of seizing Minorca at the first sign of serious trouble in the Mediterranean. Now why has Minorca remained a placid backwater, preserving undisputed allegiance to the Spanish loyalist government? Perhaps because it is an air base on the French line to Algiers. Majorca, in fact, is a safe place for Italian forces just as long as France is not actively hostile, so long as Corsica, Toulon, and Minorca lie idle.

IT HAS been reasonably conjectured that England's partial disarmament was due not entirely to a generous and pacific change of heart, but at least partially to deliberate calculation that no major war was to be expected before 1940, and that in the interval England could use her sadly strained resources to much better advantage in strengthening her general economic position than in piling up rapidly outmoded equipment. The unexpectedly rapid development of military power in Germany and Italy may have upset, and was probably designed to upset, this calculation; but it does not follow that war is inevitable just as soon as England feels herself superior in equipment. The bleating of the lamb excites the tiger; the growl of another tiger occasionally tempers his excitement. We have reason to be heartily thankful if our tiger confines himself to growls, and even on occasion prefers to step aside from the centre of the path rather than get his ear chewed.

At another critical period in history, England was credited with saving herself by her exertions, and Europe by her example. She is in no condition to assume greater liabilities now than she did then. Even in the protection of her own interests, she may view with a certain fortitude the losses borne by shipping companies in some of which British capital is represented to the extent of one-fifth of one per cent. Freedom may be worth considerable sacrifices, and sometimes, as in the case of Ireland, is not to be won without warfare. But peace also is worth considerable sacrifices, especially if, as in the case of Czechoslovakia, somebody else can be induced to bear the brunt of the sacrifice.

It is as well to remember that the fairest promise of Greek civilization was irretrievably ruined by a war in which both sides were fighting, not only for their own immediate interests, but for the cause of freedom and justice, as they saw it.

THE FRONT PAGE

(Continued from Page One)

be weighed with more care. Canadians, like the rest of the inhabitants of this continent, are inclined anyhow to be somewhat hypocritical in their law-making operations, and to conceive that they have done their duty about any human habit or practice of which they disapprove, when they have passed a law declaring that it shall not be indulged in. The British parliamentary system combats this all too common tendency, by making the government responsible both for the leadership of the law-makers and for the enforcement of the laws which they make; but in the United States this happy combination is avoided by a rigid separation of the legislative and executive powers, and in Canada by putting law enforcement largely in the hands of another government than that which guides the enactment of the laws.

Mr. Conant apparently has hopes that by repeated protests he can bring the federal law-makers to an attitude of practical common sense on such subjects as Sunday observance, gambling and other debatable moral issues. In this we think he is optimistic, but certainly no harm can be done by ventilating the difficulties under which the police authorities work in carrying out much of the legislation designed at Ottawa. Such ventilation will be all the more effective if it comes from the Province of Ontario, whose population has generally been regarded as more insistent upon a stringent letter of the law, no matter how unenforceable, upon moral questions than most of the rest of Canada.

SEPARATISM AND TAXES

IT IS difficult to understand how the rulers of the various Canadian Provinces can have arrived at the idea that there is any general public support for the demands that they are making for the maintenance and even the enlargement of the existing spheres of provincial authority. With the exceptions of the briefs of some of the provincial Governments themselves, scarcely a single document presented to the Rowell Commission has failed to advocate, not the enlargement, but a very considerable curtailment, of the powers of the Provinces. One of the most interesting of them is that submitted by the Commercial Bureau of Canada Inc., of which Mr. Hugh Eayrs is president and Captain W. C. C. Innes is chairman of the Ontario Board. The chief

SUMMER SKY

THE bright soaring of the aeroplane
Firmly crossing the sky, smoothly compact,
Seemed like that of a new-conquering creature
Above the frail hustling of yellow butterflies
And red clover that had escaped the mower.
Yet the latest air liner, in all cellulose efficiency,
Has not the biological persistence of a blade of grass,
Being only an added garment of naked man,
Only the reaching of his hand.

—ALAN CREIGHTON.

concern of this association, which consists of business men of all kinds, is to combat the tendency towards increase of taxation, a concern which is shared by a great many Canadians who are not members of the association and not even business men.

As the Bureau's brief itself puts it, very neatly and we think very accurately, what we are witnessing is "an ever-increasing centrifugal movement on the part of the executives of the Provinces, not the people themselves,"—a constant effort to seize more power, not because the people of the Provinces desire it, but because it adds to the importance and influence of the politicians who rule them.

THE Bureau's brief joins in the very general demand that social legislation be taken over by the Dominion, and argues that the danger of centralization about which some profess to be alarmed is adequately guarded against by the B.N.A. Act and is at present infinitely less than the danger of separatism. With the social services transferred, the Bureau feels that both the income tax and the succession duty should be entirely at the disposal of the Dominion. It contends further that there should be a single company law, and that Provinces should not be allowed to collect license fees from Canadian companies for the privilege of doing business in their own country. Whether the brief goes beyond economic possibilities in reducing the provincial sources of revenue may be open to some doubt, but it at least reveals a strong and widely held opinion that it would be well for the country if they were much less than they were now.



A NICE PEACEFUL WALK IN THE COUNTRY.



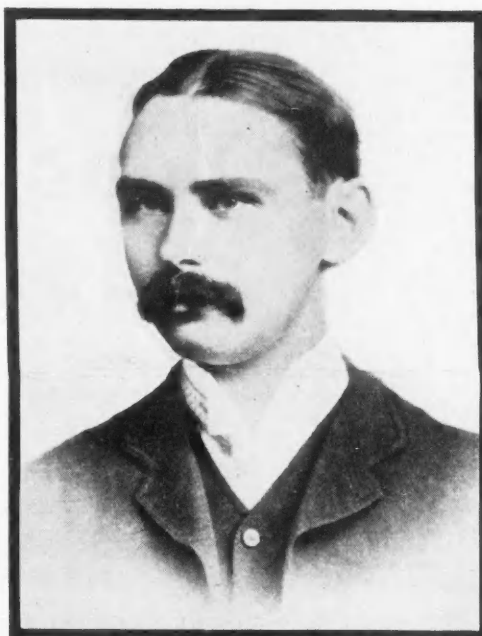
WRITING ON THE SAND.

DOUGLAS HYDE IN CANADA

BY A. WILMER DUFF

President Douglas Hyde of Ireland (Eire) was in his early youth, for one year, a professor on the staff of the University of New Brunswick at Fredericton, N.B. One of the very few survivors among his colleagues of that time is Prof. A. Wilmer Duff, D.Sc., LL.D., who was at U.N.B. from 1890 to 1893, and went from there to Purdue and ultimately became Professor of Physics at the famous Worcester Polytechnic Institute in Massachusetts. Professor Duff is now retired and living in Fredericton, and from him we have obtained the accompanying photograph of the Irish president in his New Brunswick days, with the following charming appreciation of his character.

in having at its head, in these troublous times, a man of such qualities of heart and intellect. The great problem of democracies—how to find their worthy leaders—would be solved, if a way of always choosing men like Hyde for leadership could be discovered. *Slainte, Mr. President!*



THE PRESIDENT OF EIRE. This photograph of Dr. Douglas Hyde was taken when he was a young instructor on the staff of the University of New Brunswick.

OBSOLETE IDEAS

BY ETHELWYN WETHERALD

THAT happiness was born a twin.—It was born a quintuplet.

That there is always a calm after a storm.—See yesterday's daily paper, and then today's.

That to feel young one should mix with young people.—Only your elders can give you the thrill of youth.

That reading maketh a full man.—Most of our reading today maketh a man full of nothing but the recollection of having read, on the subject now under discussion, some time or other, something which he cannot recall.

That Sunday is a day of rest.—It used to be when it was a day of church-going.

That a man and his wife are in the same class

socially.—That is never the opinion of both of them.

That when love strikes you bruised and bleeding into the dirt, the world will know you are struck and will think the blow mortal.—No, it will never think the blow mortal. In a year or two you will not think so either.

That it is habitual for Love to tell the truth.—If it was, you and I would not be here.

THAT only children of today think themselves wiser than their parents.—They inherit the tendency from parents who thought the same thing when they were young.

That there never was an editor so high-principled he would not print a joke adverse to the marriage relation.—I have known one exception. He said his own parents were married, so why should he pick on it.

That the hardest part of a woman's life is when she is approaching thirty.—It is when she is getting away from it.

That the man who laughs last is an Englishman.—Not necessarily. If the joke is on him, he is Irish, and deaf at that.

That a half-wit never offers his seat to a lady.—Not unless they are in a canoe.

That a permanent wave is of value only to women.—It is hoped that it may incite the invention of a permanent shave for Father, a permanent bath for Bobby and a permanent education for the family.

THAT the way of the transgressor is hard.—No harder than any other dirt road, but bumpier. That nothing can be evil in our Creator that is good in us.—Each of us is certain he possesses a sense of humor—that soother of life's trials—and is proud of it; but he grudges his Maker the delicate scorn and self-righteousness that make a sense of humor so attractive to himself.

That Canadian and American men look up to their women.—They do in a street car.

PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION

THE Summer Photograph Competition has now been completed for another year. The awards in the final judging in both the "General" and the "Special" classes will be announced next week.

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MANAGING investments takes time and involves important responsibilities. Why not free yourself from these details by setting up a Living Trust with this institution as trustee?

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EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK

WHEN the controlled German press reprints cartoons originally published in other countries it frequently prints an explanation beside them pointing out how misguided or malicious the cartoonists are. Such reprinting is generally taken as an indication that a cartoon has struck home. In a recent issue the *Hamburger Illustrierte* reprints the "Drang Nach Osten" cartoon by G. S. Patchet which was originally published on the front page of the Financial Section of SATURDAY NIGHT in the issue of July 23. Readers may remember it as depicting Hitler rolling an enormous swastika toward the south-east corner of the map of Europe. The *Hamburger Illustrierte's* comment on the cartoon, freely translated, is as follows: "Ever since the once enslaved Austria was united with the Reich, amid the applause of all Germans, the baiting press of the world has kept harping on the theme of the German 'Drive to the East.' This cartoon, appearing in a Canadian paper, is intended to dispel the friendly attitude of South East Europe and stir it up against Germany. Underhand work!"

TIME was when Professors of Classics were not regarded as likely to be alert and competent authorities on such exceedingly complex and realistic matters as current international affairs, but that time appears to be past. The author of the article on page two on the subject of British policy in Spain, Professor L. A. Mackay, is a member of the staff of the Classics Department of University College, University of Toronto.

Abstract

MR. KING'S DRAMA

BY R. W. BALDWIN

PARLIAMENT HILL can take most things in its stride.

If anyone doubted that statement the past two weeks should have removed that doubt. As a nerve centre of a nation, at one moment being swept with Great Britain into a world war, and at the next finding itself high and dry and safe from harm's way, Ottawa has run the whole emotional gamut without an outward sign.

Unlike Downing Street, Parliament Hill has no traditional panacea for panic. Neither Mr. King nor Mr. Bennett before him has strapped fishing tackle to the outside of a car or nonchalantly flitted off to a health resort to calm the fears of a watching nation.

Perhaps the nearest approach to the mild histrionics of Downing Street is Prime Minister Mackenzie King's broad familiar smile. During the tense moments of last week that smile, if anything, has been broader. Its breadth may have been influenced by the fact that the Prime Minister's geniality, to use his own words, is "very much better than you." But in the light of later events it should have been reassuring.

AND, despite its outward calm, Ottawa needed reassuring on that black Tuesday last week when Mr. King and his ministers sat cloistered for the whole day behind the sound-proof doors of the council chamber. Parliament Hill was as close to its first attack of the war jitters as we hope, it will ever be.

Newspapermen are used to waiting. That day they waited a solid three hours for the press conference which follows all Ottawa cabinet meetings. The single telephone in the ante-room to the Prime Minister's office had done yeoman service calling off dinner engagements and appeasing waiting wives. The lighted room was dim with cigarette smoke and the customary flow of wisecracking had become forced and feeble before the final summons came.

There are those who say that Mr. King lacks a sense of drama. Perhaps a Hollywood director might have restaged that Tuesday night scene in his office—and spoiled it. He might have lost that motif which

has characterized political events in the capital during the war crisis; the realization that the issue at stake was too overwhelming in itself to need embellishment with individual speech-making or flag-waving.

ON A couch near the window sat Dr. O. D. Skelton. No man in Canada has known better the significance of each move on the European chess-board than the Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs. Through his hands have passed the fateful messages from Downing Street and Whitehall and have kept Canada's hand on the rapid pulse of fevered Europe. But his quiet nod of greeting conveyed nothing to the score of newspapermen waiting silently for the Prime Minister's first words.

"Gentlemen," said Mr. King. "I have had a hard tiring day. I would appreciate it if you would not bombard me with too many questions."

Then followed that statement, momentous when it was flashed a few minutes later across the wires to waiting newspaper desks but swallowed up forty-eight hours later in the rapid surge of events.

Looking back at it now in the calmer light of a world which seems to have regained its reason, Mr. King's pronouncement stands out as a gem of statesmanlike consistency. It said enough to leave no doubt of where his government stood if Britain were drawn into the European morass of war. It made no commitment which would have taken from Parliament the prerogative which Mr. King has claimed for it at such a time.

FATIGUE was not the only motive behind the Prime Minister's request that he be not "bombarded" with questions.

A few hundred yards from the East Block Hon. R. J. Manion, opposition leader, sat waiting for the Prime Minister's statement. He had slipped unostentatiously into Ottawa, refusing all newspaper interviews. Unthinking critics had been urging him to let it be known that the Conservative party was standing four-square with the Empire. They saw in the Government's silence a heaven-sent opportunity to make political capital. But Mr. Manion held his tongue until Mr. King had spoken. When he did speak it was complete endorsement of the Canadian Government's stand—again the realization that at such a time no fate or fortune of a political party was worth considering.

MR. KING has permitted himself only one bit of quite innocent play-acting. With the crisis passed and the four power peace pact signed, the Prime Minister communicated

WE ALTRUISTS

WE BRITISH are so logical That once we start a thing We carry on unwaveringly No matter whom it stings. So, having given half the Czechs To Poland and the Hun, We carry on the policy Of pleasing everyone.

And so to France we give Quebec— It always was a mess, Ukrainians get Saskatchewan— We hardly could do less! And Kitchener—or old Berlin— To Hitler on a platter. We hand and say: "You know, old chap, It really doesn't matter!"

The south of Old Ontario We give the U.S.A. In parts of B.C. we permit The Jap to hold full sway. And so, until we only have The Isle of Montreal, And, of course, the satisfaction Of playing fair with all!

But stay! Perhaps on second thought The Isle itself should go (If we would quite consistent be) To Palestine, you know! For we are fair and logical, And when we start a thing We see it through no matter what The consequence may bring!

ANONYMOUS.

with the deputy minister of public works. Could work on the National War Memorial which is taking shape on Connaught Place be speeded sufficiently to allow the ceremony of placing the two figures of Peace and Liberty to coincide with the pact? It could and was.

So on Friday afternoon a small group of hurriedly-invited Ottawa dignitaries passed within the hoardings which surround the scaffold-encumbered marble arch.

There is always something mildly ludicrous about these ceremonies staged around unfinished structures amid scattered piles of stone, lumber and workmen's tools. The group stumbled aimlessly around the littered enclosure, inspecting the twenty-three war-like bronze figures waiting to be hauled to their places at the base of the arch. Dr. Manion measured his stature against the heroic figure of a Highlander. He hardly reached the bronze shoulder.

MR. KING arrived, shook hands hurriedly and walked over to the rude steps leading to a platform some 20 feet above the ground. It was quite a climb and the Prime Minister was obviously weary as he manipulated the tackle swinging the massive figures to their place above the arch. Then, very slowly, he descended. As he reached the ground he seemed to realize that the silent little group before him was expecting him to say something. He hadn't thought of speech making—obviously didn't want it. He looked a little embarrassed, glanced up at his handwork and announced: "Liberty and Peace are in their places." Then he walked over and shook hands warmly with the German representative in the crowd.



BROUGHT FROM STRATFORD, ENGLAND, Rosemary is planted in the Shakespeare Gardens at Stratford, Ontario. Among the many prominent citizens who assisted in the ceremonies were, left to right above, H. H. Gardiner, Canadian National Railways, Montreal; T. Orr, Stratford; Rev. H. G. Lightbourne, Stratford; J. F. Pringle, Canadian National Railways, Toronto, and Thomas Henry, Mayor of Stratford.

Open Letter to Mr. Roosevelt

THE following preliminary draft for an Open Letter to Mr. Roosevelt has been communicated to SATURDAY NIGHT by a gentleman who was one of the most distinguished officers of the British forces during the late war and is now in Canada.

Canada, near Washington, September, 1938.

Dear Mr. Roosevelt:

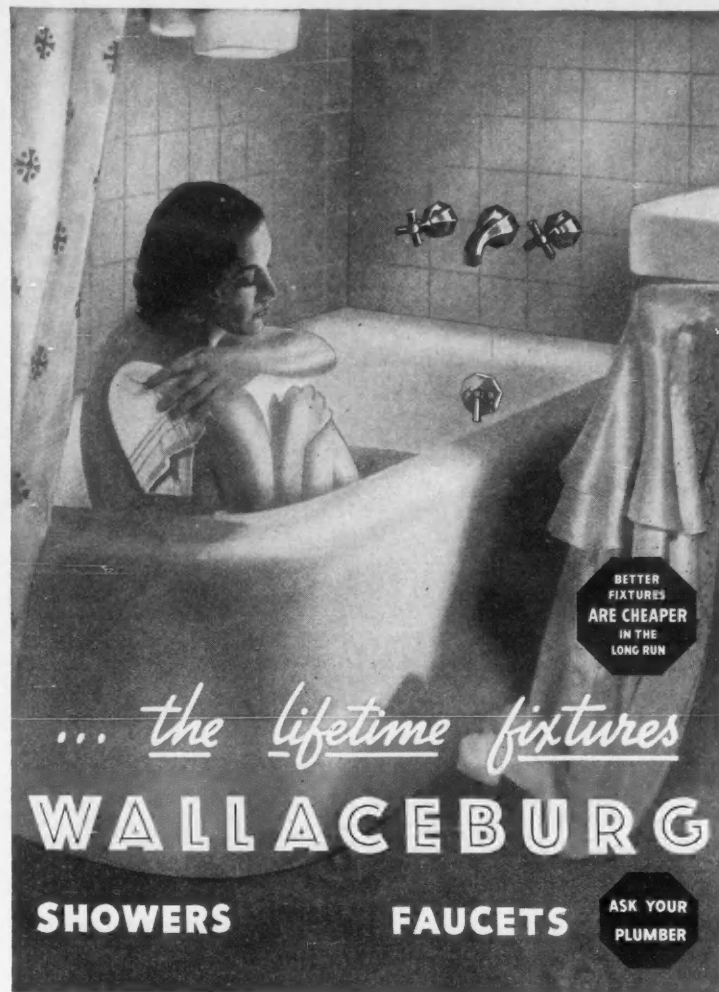
I want to thank you for promising to come up and look after us if we get into trouble up here.

Of course we know that you may possibly not be President when that happens. We know too that Congress does not always do what the President tells them to. And we know also that the people of the United States don't always do what Congress says is right. But anyhow we are glad to have the assurance that we shall at least have one man from down there to help us. Besides that would leave room for one of

our own high officials to go down and perhaps get employment under your Government, and that would mean one Canadian taken care of at any rate.

Then too, with the guarantee that there would be an American right on the spot, perhaps those horrid big bombers of the enemy would circle aimlessly around doing nothing, and giving our Members of Parliament time to finish their holidays. Then when they got through their holidays, if the Government thought fit to call them to Ottawa, and if they liked the idea after talking about it in a proper manner, they might grant permission for some of our men to join you and help a little in defending Canada, though of course you would have to tell them what to do if they were new to it.

Of course, Mr. Roosevelt, we know that it's wrong to go to war, that is for Americans, but we are sure that this would be all right, because your editors say that it is wrong for other



countries not to go to war, and with all their knowledge of affairs they must surely know.

We want to thank you Mr. Roosevelt, because we have heard about some greedy people over the seas who want things they haven't enough of. We know that our wheat fields, our mines, our forests and our oil wells were given to us by the Almighty, though He did ask some British soldiers to help him at the time.

We are sure, Mr. Roosevelt, that you are astute enough to recognize that the statesmen, the resources and the people of our Motherland have for many decades been preventing envious big bullies from coming to seize parts of our beautiful rich North America, and we believe that your kind gesture was your reply.

Yours trustfully,

O. CANADA, per B. H. G.



You're on a Ship that's Bound for France
When You Taste this Soup at Home!

A steady, stately Breton ship is creaming through blade-whipped brine. Destination, Le Havre! In the *salle à manger*, a steward at your elbow is saying: "*La purée de pois est excellente, Madame*". And, indeed, it is... like this Campbell's Pea Soup you are having tonight at home. A rich, thick purée of plump and

tender peas; good, golden butter; and piquant seasonings. Served as a plain soup or with milk added instead of water, Campbell's Pea Soup is more than a first course... it is an experience! And, yet, it is but one of 21 Campbell's Soups equally inspiring. Have some soon, won't you, for lunch or dinner?



Campbell's
Pea Soup

21 kinds to choose from... ASPARAGUS • BEAN WITH BACON • BEEF • BOUILLON • CELERY • CHICKEN WITH RICE • CHICKEN GUMBO • CHICKEN NOODLE • CLAM CHOWDER • CONSUMMÉ • JULIENNE • MOCK TURTLE • MULLIGATAWNY • MUSHROOM (CREAM OF) • OX TAIL • PEA • PEPPER POT • SCOTCH BROTH • TOMATO • VEGETABLE • VEGETABLE-BEEF

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The Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited has had its attention directed to its advertisement relating to "Gold Flake" Cigarettes appearing in the April 9th, 1938 issue of "Saturday Night" in which a photograph depicting the Terrace of Shepherds Hotel, Cairo, appears with a caption referring to the Hotel and stating that Egypt is under British Protection. The Company's attention has further been called to the fact that by a Declaration of Independence made by His Majesty's Government of the United Kingdom and published on 28th February 1922 the British Protectorate over Egypt was terminated and Egypt was declared an Independent Sovereign State and has so remained ever since.

The Imperial Tobacco Company of Canada, Limited desires to express sincere regret to the Egyptian Government for having caused the erroneous statement as to Egypt being under British protection to appear in the said Advertisement, and publicly to apologise for any offence caused to the Egyptian Government by reason thereof.

Better Planes—
Better Performance

made possible with
ALUMINUM

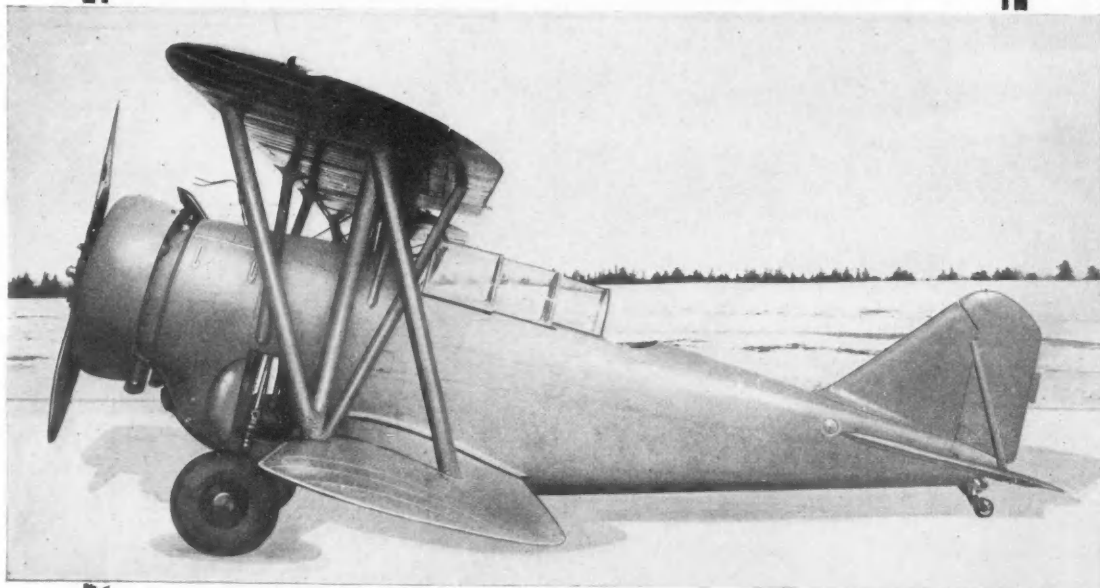


Photo courtesy Canadian Car & Foundry Co. Limited, Montreal, of a "Grumman" two-seater fighter, Model G-23, produced at the Fort William plant of the company.

Forty-five years ago, a London newspaper predicted that some day, flying machines would be made of Aluminum.

Today, the technique of aircraft construction includes the use of Aluminum forgings in the engines and sheet Aluminum for the wings, fuselage, hulls and pontoons.

The modern, controllable pitch propeller—made of strong Aluminum alloy—is a feature on the newer planes.

Write the Company at Toronto or Montreal for complete information.

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TORONTO - MONTREAL

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Less Weight

SIR GERALD CAMPBELL

BY J. A. STEVENSON

SIR GERALD CAMPBELL, K.C.M.G., who has arrived in Ottawa to assume the duties of High Commissioner for Great Britain, has a different background of experience and service from the first two occupants of this important office, for Sir William Clark and Sir Francis Floud, who each in turn held the post with general acceptance and were popular figures in Ottawa, were civil servants of eminent distinction and had lived the greater part of their lives in London, while Sir Gerald has spent more than thirty years in the consular branch of the British diplomatic service and in the course of his duties lived almost continuously out of Britain, sometimes in odd corners of the world.

His name betokens that he belongs to Siol na Diarmaid, the Gaelic name for the great Campbell clan, which has for its crest a boar's head and for generations has been the dominant stock in Argyllshire in Scotland, sending forth for the service of the state a long line of distinguished men. But Sir Gerald himself, although he sets great store by his Scots blood, was born on October 30, 1879, not in an Argyllshire glen but in a quiet English vicarage at Western-super-mare in Somersetshire, where his father, the Rev. Colin Campbell, was rector. For his education he was sent first to Repton, a well known public school in Derbyshire, and then to Cambridge's largest and most famous college, Trinity.

THEREAFTER some years were occupied by him in supplementary studies and various activities before he made his choice of a definite profession and passed successfully in 1907 into the consular service of Britain. His first post was at Rio de Janeiro, where he served his initial apprenticeship to his trade with the status of Vice-Consul, but after a year at Rio he was transferred to the Belgian Congo, where he had to deal in an unpleasant climate with the problems created by the tyrannical régime of the local Belgian authorities. Then followed a more pleasant spell of duty from 1913 to 1915 amid the varied amenities of Venice, but in the latter year he was sent back again to the tropics to serve as Consul at Addis Ababa, the capital of Ethiopia, which was then a comparatively peaceful backwater of the world and had not begun to dream of supplying front-page stories for newspapers.

His valuable work at Addis Ababa set the seal upon his reputation with the ruling powers in Whitehall as a very competent and trustworthy official and as his health had not been improved by more than ten years' residence in tropical climes, he was in 1920 given one of the larger consulates in the United States, which have always been regarded as the chief "plums" of the service, and posted to Philadelphia. But he had scarcely had time to find his bearings there before he was moved in 1921 to San Francisco, which, by reason of the important British shipping and commercial interests, ranks high as a consulate. He had to lead a very busy life as his bailiwick extended into the surrounding hinterland, but he found time to take an active part in the civic and social life of San Francisco and at the close of nine years' sojourn was counted one of its most popular residents.

THE British authorities evidently realized that he was the sort of man who got on exceedingly well with Americans, and when the consulate in New York, possibly the very best post in their gift, fell vacant in 1931 by the retirement of the late Sir H. G. Armstrong, they selected Mr. Campbell, as he then was, to take charge of it. They made no error in their choice for within a year of his arrival in New York he had become one of the best known and best liked personalities among the foreign consuls in the city. So for the last seven years he has been able to serve the interests of Britain with marked success in the great commercial metropolis of the United States and has materially helped to increase the goodwill felt for his country. His official services had brought him the honor of a C.M.G. in 1923 and his good work in New York secured him an advance to K.C.M.G. in 1934, while he also holds some foreign orders like the Star of Ethiopia.

His fine record of service therefore augurs well for his success in his new rôle. It is true that his first-hand knowledge of Canada is based upon a few brief visits, but after eighteen years on the soil of North America he is thoroughly acclimatized to this continent; moreover since Canada has no consulates of her own in the United States, British consuls are often called upon to act in Canadian interests, and Sir Gerald is therefore already reasonably familiar with the Dominion, her people and her problems. So there is little doubt but he will fit easily into the Ottawa milieu.

IN STATURE he is a man of middle height with a well set-up figure and an attractive presence. The years have greyed and thinned his hair but he has managed to retain an air of almost youthful sprightliness. No man could be more devoid of "side" or stiff official dignity, its twin sister, and he has an easy friendliness of manner which enables him to make speedily sympathetic contacts with all classes of people. Nor is he quite innocent of the arts of the politician which British High Commissioners at Ottawa sometimes have to bring into play.

In private life he is one of the most charming of men and in each of the American cities in which he has served he has left behind a host of warm friends and admirers. His widespread popularity in New York, indeed, was attested last week by the roster of distinguished people in all walks of life who attended the farewell dinner given to him. A great contribution to his popularity has been made by his real flair for public speaking, for he has the rare gift of being able to

combine the distillation of sound wisdom and philosophy with the skilful play of a very delicate vein of wit and humor, never of a malicious type. In recent years few men in New York have been in such constant demand as after-dinner speakers, and his numerous bon mots have had a wide circulation. In one of his speeches he introduced some home-made verses which were quoted far and wide in the British and American papers, and in light of the present crisis they merit quotation:

"Tell me not in mournful numbers
Life is but a Nazi threat,
While the rest of mankind slumbers
In a cold and troubled sweat.
Are our great men all behind us?
Have we no more heights to climb?
Telephotographs remind us
Goosesteps mark the march of time."

HE WAS married in 1911 to Miss Margaret Juler, daughter of the late Henry Juler, F.R.C.S., and while Lady Campbell herself is a gifted musician, her three charming daughters have more than the normal share of artistic talents in different lines. Pamela, the eldest, who is now in Paris, is a well known designer of textile fabrics; Naomi has been mak-

ing her way steadily on the stage and is at present doing work for the B.B.C. in London; and Joan, the youngest, shows great aptitude as a violinist. So the Campbell family promise to be an acquisition to the social life of Ottawa, and it can be safely predicted that the traditions of Earncliffe, the old home of Sir John Macdonald, which is now the official residence of the British High Commissioner, for hospitality and gaiety will not suffer at their hands.

COMING EVENTS

PAUL WHITEMAN and his entire orchestra and recording artists will be at Maple Leaf Gardens on Saturday night, October 8th, when one of the largest crowds in dance or music history is expected to be present for the swing concert and dance. Not only will the audience get the inimitable Whiteman symphonic swing concert music, starting with the "Evolution of Swing," including a brilliant "Essay on Waltzes" and the universally popular "Rhapsody in Blue," but they also will be treated to about three hours of dance music, furnished by the largest and greatest dance orchestra now touring the country.

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THE BOOKSHELF

From Three Counties

BY W. S. MILNE

"Growth of a Man" by Mazo de la Roche. Toronto, Macmillan. \$2.25.
"Images in a Mirror" by Sigrid Undset. Toronto, Ryerson. \$2.25.
"Dr. Bradley Remembers" by Francis Brett Young. Toronto, Ryerson. \$2.50.

THE three novels considered here together have this in common, that, while each deals with some aspect of life typical of its country of origin, and characters peculiar to that country, yet all three deal with their material in such a way as to make much more of it than just a record of local characteristics. Their characters are human beings first, and Canadian or Norwegian or English folk incidentally, even though

good wife. The characters are drawn with great clarity and sympathy, and whenever the author has a natural background to draw, she does it beautifully and sensitively, but on the whole, while I found the book made its characters living and entirely believable, I could not manage to become very interested in them.

Medical Growth

THE central character of Brett Young's latest novel, Dr. Bradley, carries the sympathy of the reader throughout the full seven hundred and forty pages. The book is the life-story of a general practitioner in a manufacturing town in the English midlands, from the eighteenth century to today. The old doctor has just sold his practice, and as he sits by the fire he harks back to his beginnings. There is a vivid picture of medical school and operating theatre in the pre-Lister era that is guaranteed to make one shudder. Along with the story of the doctor, which is full of human interest, is a sort of incidental history of the development of medicine over the same period. The last part of the story is devoted to paying tribute to Lloyd George's Health Insurance Act. Mr. Young was a doctor himself before he became one of our most prolific novelists, and in this book he brings sound craftsmanship to the handling of a subject dear to his heart. The result is a very fine and readable novel.

"Donoghue Up," by Steve Donoghue (Collins, \$3.50). The autobiography of one of the greatest jockeys of all time which is not so much a catalogue of events as the insider's story of race-horse mentality and behavior.

CRIME CALENDAR

WE HAVE little of interest to report today of our recent reading. Two of the books under review are the work of writers firmly established in the field of detective fiction. They are Margery Allingham who wrote "The Fashion in Shrouds" (Doubleday Doran, \$2.25) and Dickson Carter, author of "Death in Five Boxes" (McClelland and Stewart, \$2.25). Clifford Knight, author of "The Affair at Palm Springs" (Dodd, \$2.25) has also written two or three stories none of which impressed us favorably. Nor can we say up our hat for his latest venture which we found dull and hackneyed. We have reason to expect a good deal better performance from Miss Allingham, despite the appearance of a favorite amateur sleuth, Mr. Albert Campion. We fear it is following the example of Dorothy Sayers, whose detective stories tend to be rather social studies than exciting mysteries and thus somewhat boring. The story does not really get under way until the book is more than half finished, and at the end we feel that she might as well have pinned the murder on any other character as the one she selected. The Carter story, featuring Sir Henry Merrivale, who always seems to us to be a kind of burlesque on the late K. Chesterton, is the best of the three. Its defect is that it is more than slightly fantastic and taxes our credulity on several occasions. However, it is worth reading.

de la Roche's "Man" and Mr. Young's "Doctor" are both special products of an unusual environment. In short, these writers have handled the particular so well that it has come to some extent universal. Sigrid Undset's novel is less consciously localized than the other two, and, although its theme is common enough, "Growth of a Man" is a fine piece of work. It tells the story of a boy brought up by his patriarchal grandparents on an Ontario farm, while his widowed mother works in the city. The boy has a thin time of it, over-worked, with frequent beatings. Needless to say, however, he does well at school and university, and justifies the struggles of the mother to keep him there. He is on the way to success as a forestry official when he develops T.B., and spends the next three years in sanatoria, still with the goal of independence for his father unreachd. The story of the boy's boyhood is exceptionally well told, and the pictures of "lunagers" are almost too uncomfortably complete to be easy reading, but the middle section of the book tries to cover so much time briefly that it skips detail, and loses effectiveness accordingly. Characterizations are vivid; notably those of Shaw and his mother, Dr. Clemency, the grandparents and Louie Adams. There are forgettable little touches, such as Shaw's wondering why the doctor hated so much of his garden on Thursdays, and the three kisses exchanged by the grandparents. This is by no means Miss de la Roche's best achievement.

Up to Scratch

"IMAGES IN A MIRROR" scarcely seems worthy of the author of "The Lovers of Lavransdatter." It is a short story, and one misses the sweep of Sigrid Undset's historical works. The characters viewed microscopically, seem petty. It tells of a married woman, formerly an actress, now the wife of an office clerk, and mother of three children. After the birth of her fourth child, she goes away for a holiday, and meets a middle-aged bachelor whom she had known slightly when a girl. She falls in love with her; she becomes a widow of him. Her married life seems dull and unromantic; she sees again. Her husband feels an engagement approaching; he pleads with her. She dismisses her friend, and tackles anew the job of being a

BOOK OF THE WEEK

The Lindbergh Flight, 1933

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

FEW people, one imagines, are as sensitive to experience as Anne Morrow Lindbergh; and fewer still have encountered experience in so many fantastic forms. Her writing continues to reveal a temperament at once ardent and controlled, spirited and self-effacing. Personal admiration is probably the last thing Mrs. Lindbergh sought in setting down the account of the Lindbergh North Atlantic flight in 1933. Yet it is what the reader feels most strongly after finishing her latest book "Listen! the Wind" (Toronto, McLeod, \$2.75). It is impossible to read this sensitively written, sensitively felt account of her adventures without a warm personal response to the writer herself.

Already History

IN HIS foreword Colonel Lindbergh points out that with the swift changes that are constantly transforming aviation, the experiences recorded here are already a part of aviation history. "The stratosphere planes of the future will cross the ocean without any sense of the water below. . . Wind and heat and moonlight take-offs will be of no concern to the transatlantic passenger. His only contact with them will be in accounts such as this book contains."

"Listen! the Wind" covers ten days of the homeward trip, including the flight from Africa to South America. Wind, heat and moonlight take-offs were all important factors in the flight, uncontrollable elements in an adventure that, with all their careful reckon-

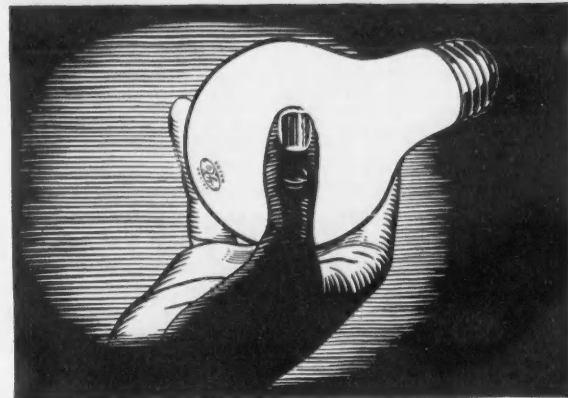
ing was preponderantly hazardous. At most of their landing places there were no facilities for aircraft. They frequently reached their destination without any advance information about landing conditions. Most of the time they had to care for their plane themselves. They pumped water from the pontoons, greased wires and fittings, oiled the hinges of ailerons and rudder, repaired the fabric of the wings. It was a pioneer adventure in which their destiny and security were for the most part literally in their own hands.

Lyrical and Practical

"LISTEN! the Wind" is beautifully written, in a style that escapes being merely literary by the exactitude of its observation and the alert personal awareness of the writer. Mrs. Lindbergh gives us much more than the feeling of flight, though that is an unforgettable and seizing element in her story. She includes as well every detail of the plans for transatlantic air-crossing, the resolving of a bewildering complexity of elements, known and unknown into a definite, scrupulously balanced design. She describes in exact, simple and exciting detail the part played by the radio manipulator and co-pilot. Her book is in fact, like its writer, an extraordinary blend of the lyrical and the practical. As adventure, as description and as personal revelation, "Listen! the Wind" is one of the most vividly exciting books of the year.

The jacket design and map drawings are by Charles Lindbergh.

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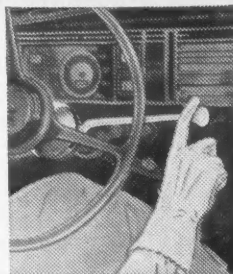
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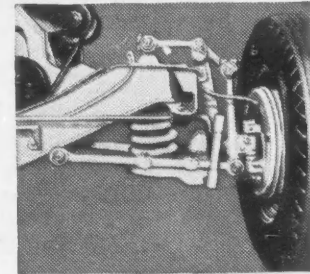
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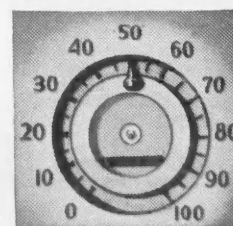
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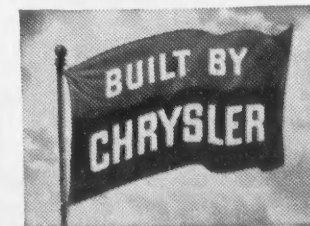
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MUSICAL EVENTS

Peace Night at the "Prom."

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

ONE of the finest concerts in the history of the Promenade Orchestra was heard at Varsity Arena last week when Sir Ernest MacMillan was guest conductor. All the players put forward their best efforts. In attack, breadth of tone, precision and detailed expression, the response to the conductor's

steady, sustaining beat left little to be desired.

The program was in itself exacting. Elgar figured at the beginning and the end. The only unfamiliar number was an Overture (originally for strings) in D minor by Handel, which Elgar some years ago re-scored for modern orchestra, with the richness and resource of which he was master. In this form it is melodious and noble in quality and it is to be hoped that it will be heard frequently in future. At the end of the program Sir Ernest provided, for an audience emotionally wrought-up by the re-born hope of world peace, Elgar's "Pomp and Circumstance." The response of listeners to the broad strains of the second subject, "Land of Hope and Glory," was so intense that at the conclusion they instinctively burst into cheers. It may be added that the effect would have been the same, and perhaps more intense, had the word from Munich presaged war instead of peace.

The chief orchestral number was the beautiful tone poem "Death and Transfiguration" by Richard Strauss, composed in 1900 when he was but 26 years old, which bids fair to outlive in public esteem some of his later achievements. It is at least thirty years since it was first played in Canada by the old Pittsburgh Orchestra under Emil Paur; but with each fresh hearing it seems to become more profound in its appeal. There is nothing morbid about its presentation of the moods and visions of a dying man, and its emotional content is at all times thoughtful and exalted. Though frankly descriptive it adheres closely to the sonata form in structure. Sir Ernest's interpretation was sincere, fervent and poetically expressive.

It was appropriate that the fore-

most of all Czech composers should have been represented by the ever popular Largo and Scherzo from Dvorak's "New World" Symphony. One wonders whether such happy, untroubled music will ever come from Prague again. The interpretation was virile, buoyant and colorful, with none of the dragging which sometimes makes the Largo tedious. Later came that weather-beaten old battle-horse, the overture to Rossini's "William Tell." Played legitimately with dash, brilliance and fine shading it seemed to deserve its longevity. Another vivid incident was a capital rendering of the valse "Voices of Spring" by Johann Strauss—no relation to Richard, musically or otherwise.

The guest soloist was the distinguished pianist, Norman Wilks. Since he came to Canada from England ten years ago Mr. Wilks' public appearances have been comparatively rare. Yet he is one of our finest pianists, pupil of two very eminent men, Frederic Lamond and Arthur Schnabel. His major number was Liszt's piano Concerto, No. 1 in E flat. For eighty years it has been a renowned virtuoso offering, but when played with the taste, refinement and dignity displayed by Mr. Wilks it is still fresh and delightful. Certain passages are still unique—those in which the triangle is heard in combination with other instruments. They are frequently ruined, because it is said that Liszt desired they should be as gentle as the strokes of a fairy wand on a bluebell. Fortunately they were on this occasion rendered with adequate delicacy and the effect was admirable. In tone, touch, grace of execution and poetic phrasing the pianist's rendering was one to be remembered, and the orchestra co-operated beautifully. Later Mr. Wilks played the Impromptu in F sharp and valse and etudes by Chopin with the aristocratic distinction, and flowing finger technique that they demand. But though his pianism was delicate it was at all times virile.

SIR ERNEST MACMILLAN'S next appearance as a guest conductor will be with the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra on October 9, when the regular season of this celebrated



LLOYD GOUGH, JULIE HAYDON AND SIR CEDRIC HARDWICKE, stars of the distinguished play "Shadow and Substance" which comes to the Royal Alexandra Theatre for the week of October 10.

organization will commence. Subsequently he will appear as pianist with the Calgary Symphony Orchestra, which has during the past seven years been developed by a brilliant violinist and conductor, Grigori Garbovitsky. During his brief Western trip Sir Ernest will present diplomas of the Toronto Conservatory of Music at the Universities of British Columbia, Alberta and Manitoba.

LOCAL music lovers had a unique experience last week when they heard a recital on the double bass viol by Ludwig Juht, leader of that section in the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and the foremost Estonian musician in America. The occasion was a Finnish-Estonian evening in Margaret Eaton Hall organized by A. K. Graham, K.C., Honorary Consul for Finland. Many leading orchestral musicians were present to enjoy what was for them a new sensation.

Virtuosity on the double bass, or "bull-fiddle," as it is known in Wessex, is so rare that musical histories record but two experts, Domenico Dragonetti (1765-1846) and Sergei Koussevitsky. Mr. Juht's chief at Boston, who as a young man made a fortune in Eastern Europe with double-bass recitals. Two of the latter's compositions, a Chanson Triste and a Valse Miniature, were a feature of the program. The instrument used by Mr. Juht is a Ruggieri which was in possession of a noble family in Scotland for 200 years; and listeners (especially cellists) were literally amazed by the cantilena and legato quality the soloist was able to attain from the roughest of instruments. Tuned a full tone above ordinary orchestral pitch, he made it literally sing in works by such composers as Couperin, Lully and Greig. The most extended work was a tuneful Sonata by a forgotten Englishman, H. Eccles, composed probably for Dragonetti, but the number which seemed most suited to the nature of the instrument was "Ase's Death" by Greig, which as played by Mr. Juht had a quality of abysmal grief.

Musical historians of Dragonetti's viol made by Gaspare da Salo of Cremona as amazing in perfection. In 1846 it was bequeathed by the musician to St. Mark's in Venice, where he was born. It subsequently passed into the hands of collectors and was finally acquired by the late R. S. Williams of Toronto. It now stands in the Royal Ontario Museum at Toronto. This was the instrument used by Dragonetti in the first performance of the Ninth Symphony, Vienna, 1824, in which he went from London to take part at the invitation of his friend, Beethoven.

THE regular musical season of 1938-9 which begins this week will once more be marked by the visitation of many stars, instrumental and vocal. It is gratifying to add that a considerable number of them will be heard in other Canadian cities, East and West. Some mention was made last week of the plans of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra, permanently associated with Massey Hall. The season's work of established choral organizations like the Mendelssohn Choir, the Conservatory Choir and the Bach Choir is in preparation. The Hart House Quartet plans three local concerts this autumn and will go back to Europe after the New Year.

The Celebrity Concert series at Massey Hall will bring back the great tenor, Beniamino Gigli; the gifted American pianist, Eugene List; Kathryn Meisle, a contralto of exceptional quality; and two famous stars of radio, Nelson Eddy, baritone and Jessica Dragonette, soprano. The management will also present a season of familiar works by the San Carlo Grand Opera Company, and the thrice-welcome Mordkin Ballet. With three courses, the Music Mas-

ters Series, the Concert Series, the Artists Series, it will be music the way at Eaton Auditorium. The regular season begins on October 10 with the last-named group. Other great celebrities to be heard are: sten Flagstad, soprano; another sten, born Thorburg, and a contralto; Walter Gieseking, a superb French pianist, and Ezio Pinza, peerless basso.

The Music Masters series is particularly distinguished with no less than three pianists of high repute: Josef Lhevinne, Artur Schnabel, and the youthful genius, Poldi M. It also includes the gifted cellist Joseph Szigeti and the violinist Gregor Piatagorsky.

Almost equally interesting is the Concert Series with two such popular singers as Lawrence Tibbett, baritone, and Nino Martini, tenor; He Glatz, a young contralto who so delighted those who heard the Hamburg Opera Guild last year; Vron and Babine, a marvellous Russian piano duo, and Bidu Sayao, Brazilian soprano well known through her broadcasts from the Metropolitan. A special event will be the appearance of Marion Anderson, contralto.

The Women's Musical Club will usual bring forward a number of brilliant artists new to the public.

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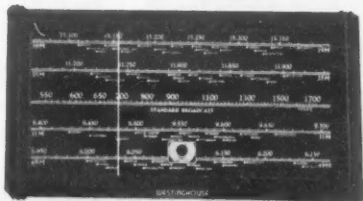
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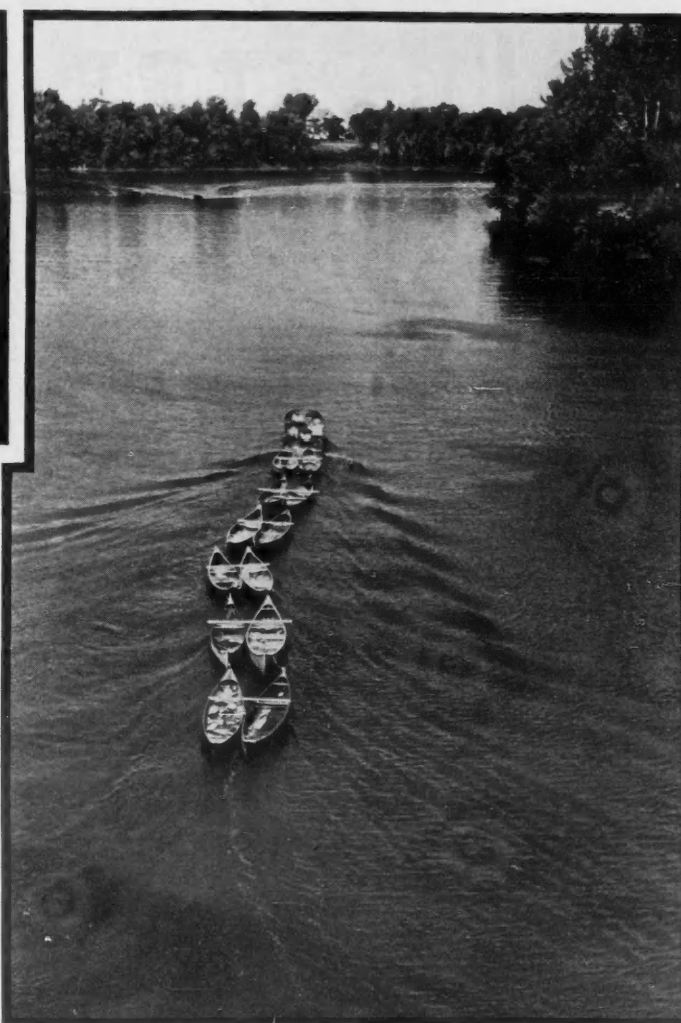
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SATURDAY NIGHT

PEOPLE » TRAVEL » FASHION » HOMES » LETTERS

TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 8, 1938

MANITOBA HONORS DISCOVERER OF THE PLAINS



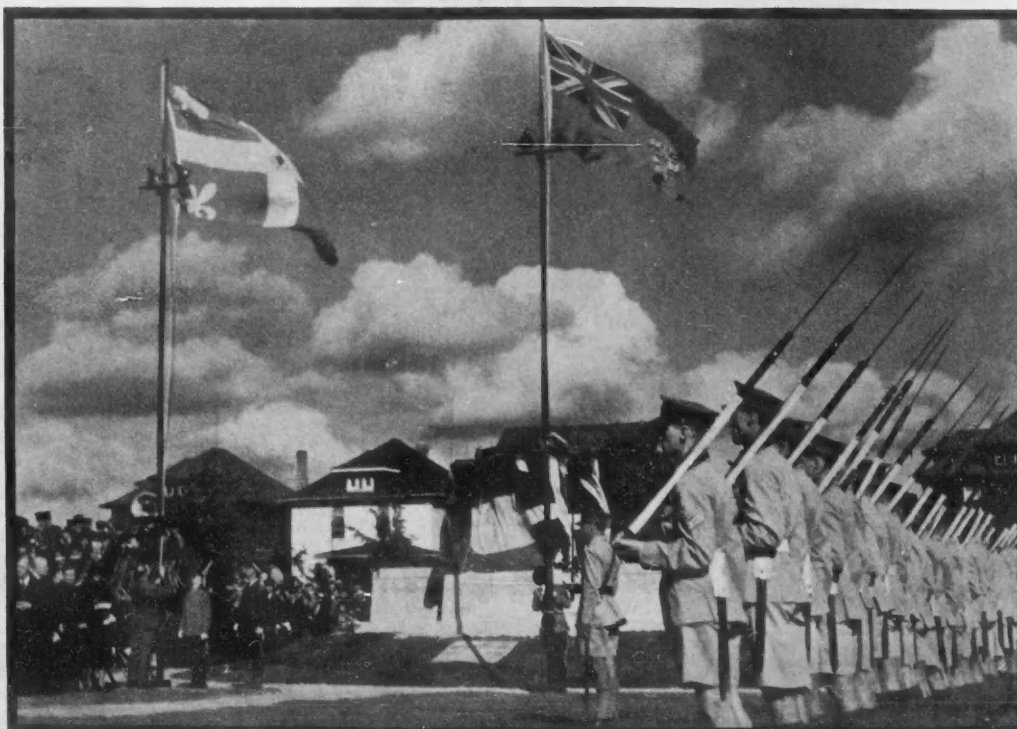
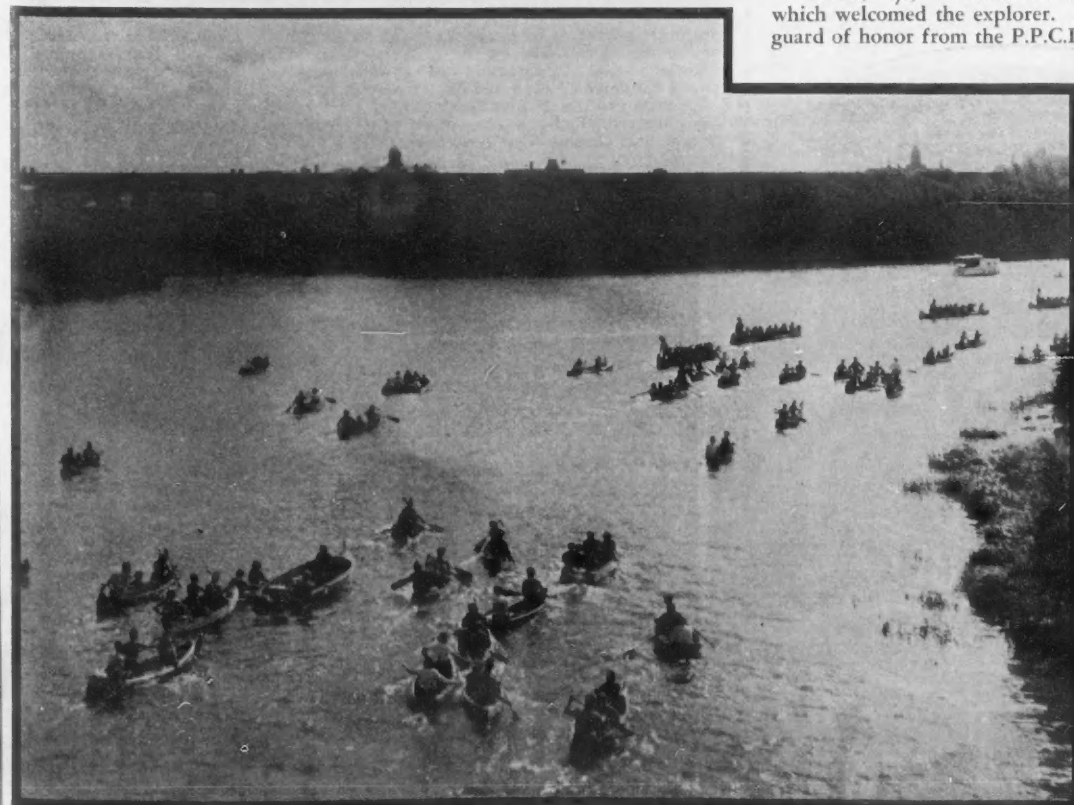
TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO, Pierre Gaultier de la Vérendrye reached the forks of the Red and Assiniboine Rivers in Manitoba where the cities of Winnipeg and St. Boniface now stand. First white man to see the western plains, La Vérendrye had followed the mirage of the Mer de l'Ouest, or Western Sea. In his quest he failed but it was he who made the way easier for those who followed. Honoring the memory of the French explorer, the Province of Manitoba and the two cities set aside nine days for the commemoration of his feats, staged monster pageants and concluded ceremonies in Winnipeg and St. Boniface attended by 25,000 persons.

Top, left, the landing of the explorer on the Red River was realistically staged. Right, the monument, designed by Emile Brunet of Montreal, chosen from 300 designs submitted.

Left, a charming Winnipeg French-Canadian girl, one of 700 who "turned Redskin" for the celebrations. Above, the official party at the unveiling. The group includes His Honor W. J. Tupper, Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, Premier John Bracken, Judge Howay of New Westminster, B.C., and the Rev. Ant. D'Eschambault chairman of the celebrations. Right, the Winnipeg canoe club prepares for the occasion.

Below, left, the hundreds of canoes, manned by "Indians", which welcomed the explorer. Right, under two flags stood the guard of honor from the P.P.C.L.I.

—Photos by Harry Rowed and Terry Rowce.



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An Improved-Model Movie Quiz

BY MARY LOWREY ROSS

I HAVE just been going over the terms of the \$250,000 motion picture contest sent out by Hollywood, and it makes fascinating reading. In case you haven't yet run across the movie quiz, a sample brain-twister set forth in the foreword runs like this:

"What did Snow White's step-mother coax her to eat in order to cast a spell over her? (a) a mince pie; (b) an apple; (c) a strawberry tart; (d) roast duck.

You are asked to answer one question on any thirty of the ninety-four quizzes submitted; also to add a supplementary comment of fifty words on the picture you liked best.

Fancy phraseology is unnecessary, the booklet says, and fancy penmanship will not influence the judges.

The movie quiz is a fine straightforward assignment, as open-faced as Mr. Wayne Morris. My only criticism of it is that it is unfair to the regular movie patrons. Any chiseller can enter it and by noting down a few superficial details come out with a fine chance of picking up prize money. But what about the Faithful Dobbin type of movie-goer, who has been going to the pictures faithfully every Saturday night for years without hope of reward? His understanding of pictures goes far deeper than the superficialities that make

up the movie quiz contest and it is for his sake that I have drawn up a tentative movie quiz that demands a more searching knowledge of the real film fundamentals. It is listed below, and contest entrants may add any questions that occur to them, answering them themselves and writing on both sides of the paper.

Get Out the Pencils

WHEN an elderly female vagrant is shown refusing to testify in the witness box, is this because she (a) hasn't any small-talk; (b) is just being mean; (3) is the noble but unrecognized mother of the prosecuting attorney?

2. When a City Editor fires his star reporter does the latter (a) walk out quietly; (b) beg for a second chance; (c) rush out and scoop the rival sheet, after handing the City Editor an explosive cigar?

3. When a public prosecutor finally unearths the mysterious higher-up who has been running the city rackets does it turn out to be (a) Mr. Humphrey Bogart; (b) the funny little man who runs the elevator; (c) the white-haired head of the Better Citizens' League who has just had the prosecutor and his wife in to dinner?

4. When Shirley Temple finds herself stranded in the county orphanage, is she adopted by (a) a quiet refined couple living in the country; (b) the president of the Parent-Teachers' Association; (c) a broken-down vaudeville team who plan to put her on the national network?

5. When Dorothy Lamour is cast as a child of nature living all alone on a tropical island, is she shown wearing (a) a sports spectator frock; (b) a dirndl; (c) a one-piece dress-maker swim-suit patterned in Hibiscus?

6. When a beautiful lady member of the foreign espionage service falls fatally in love, is it with (a) the boy she went to high-school with back in Oswego; (b) a fan magazine photograph of Robert Taylor; (c) the handsome rival spy who stole her fortification plans?

7. When Joan Crawford has to choose between a young man without prospects and a rich playboy with an ocean-going yacht does she consult (a) her pastor; (b) a strange old philosopher (Lionel Barrymore) whom she discovers fishing peanuts out of gratings to feed to the squirrels in Central Park; (c) her own womanly instinct?

Supplementary question, to be answered in your fanciest penmanship: Does her own womanly instinct tell her that the playboy with his honest love and shy gifts of silver-fox capes from Bergdorf-Goodman, tropical cruises, etc., is fine and good and really worthy of her?

The contest is open to all movie-goers who can bring proof of faithful attendance at the movies over the past twenty years. There will be no rules in this contest, no tricks, no strings, no catches, and no prizes.

Light Diet

THE new pictures this week were all unremarkable and can be taken care of in the space that remains. In "The Racket Busters" Walter Abel as a public prosecutor investigating the underworld, courageously tears away the curtain of secrecy, revealing a lot of familiar Hollywood faces. The rackets are busted. Bing Crosby, along with Fred MacMurray, sings a song or two in "Sing You Sinners," which is an easy going sketch designed for the family trade. "Four's A Crowd" has a newspaper background, a plot that will make you hold your head, Errol Flynn and Patric Knowles playing all sorts of boyish tricks on each other, and Olivia de Havilland and Rosalind Russell in some pretty predicaments and perfectly terrible hats.

COMING EVENTS

FILMED in the natural setting of the Far Eastern Siberian Taiga, the latest production from the Soviet studios, "Defense of Siberia," is released while the cannon are still warm after the bitter contest on the Soviet-Manchurian border. The picture opens Monday, Oct. 10, at the Garden Theatre, Toronto, and is a timely and dramatic portrayal of the background of the recent eruption on the Asiatic mainland that threatened war between the Soviet Union and Japan.

Lenfilm Studios of Leningrad made the picture which is the work of Sergei and George Vassiliev, famous



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Announcements

ENGAGEMENTS

Mrs. George H. Chalkies wishes to announce the engagement of her daughter, Marjorie Hester Gibbard, to David Stanley MacKay of Toronto, son of Mr. and Mrs. H. L. MacKay of Kincardine. The marriage will take place quietly in Nananee the latter part of October.

DAMPIER-BLACKBURN — The engagement is announced of Marjorie Ludwell, eldest daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Henry Dampier of Strathroy, Ontario, to Mr. Walter Juxon Blackburn, only son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Stephen Blackburn of London, Ontario, the marriage to take place on November 9th.

directors of "Chapeyev." Three years were spent in the forests and hills in the distant Maritime Province on the Japan Sea recreating the dramatic incidents of 1918-1920 that culminated in the expulsion of the Japanese army of occupation from Siberia by the Red army and the supporting partisan bands. English dialogue titles are superimposed. Music is by famed Dmitri Shostakovitch.

AT HER recital at the Heliconian Club on Tuesday Evening, Oct. 11th, Mina Grant, Canadian soprano from Montreal, will sing a program of songs by Purcell, Mozart, Wagner, Brahms, Palmgren and a group of modern composers. She will be accompanied and assisted by Doris Killam.



IN FRENCH FILM. Harry Baur, George Rigaud and Jeanine Crispin in the French language film "Nostalgie" which will be shown at the Hollywood Theatre, Toronto, on October 8.

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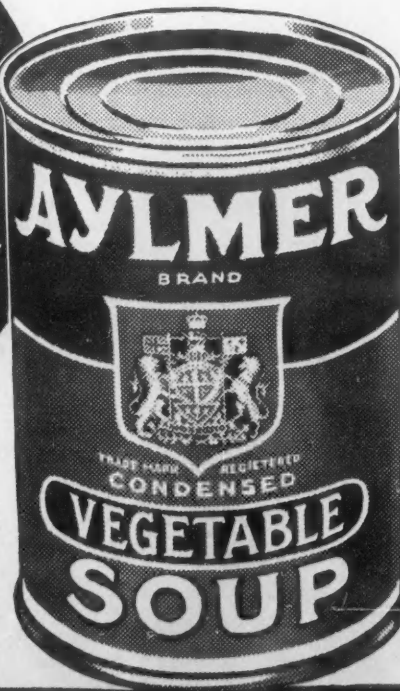
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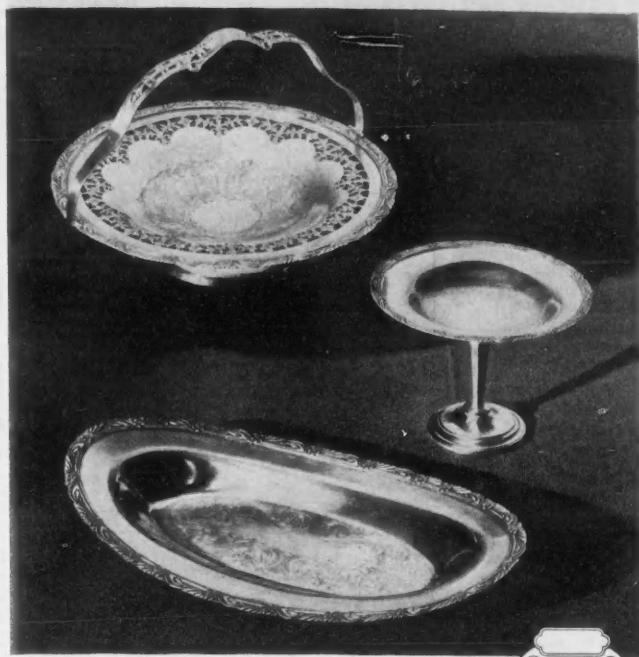
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THE WORLD OF ART

The Late Horatio Walker

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THERE passed away last week at Ste. Petronille on the Island of Orleans, near Quebec, one of the most eminent of the elder generation of Canadians—Horatio Walker. A painter of rare achievement and international fame, he was also a great personality, possessed of an individuality in outlook and pungency of utterance, characteristic of the Canadians of the Confederation era, picturesque qualities that we do not associate with the comparatively standardized Canadian of today. We occasionally meet Anglicized French-Canadians, but less frequently Gallicized British Canadians, such as Walker professed to be. But for all his professions, and despite the fact that his appearance resembled that of the French romantic hero Cyrano de Bergerac, he was at heart typical of the highly individualistic Scotsmen who in earlier days made their homes in Western Ontario, cleared its forests and established its institutions.

He was in his 81st year when he died, and it cannot be said that Laval University acted too soon when in May last it conferred on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Arts in recognition of his services as an interpreter of French Canada. As Mgr. Camille Roy said, he had been renowned as a friend of our compatriots for several decades.

In view of these associations it is a rather humorous circumstance that Walker's first paid commission, when a boy in his early teens had been to paint a banner for the Orange Lodge in his native town of Listowel, Perth county, Ontario. The young Horatio delineated William of Orange on his white horse so skilfully, that fame, destined to become international, was at once locally established. He was the son of a Scotsman who, in the days when the Huron Tract was being cleared, had established a Lodge in his native town of Listowel, in its very heart.

Despite typical Upper Canada origins, Walker for more than fifty years maintained a home on the northwest corner of the Island of Orleans, which lies in the bosom of the St. Lawrence three or four miles below Quebec. That home is one of the loveliest spots in a beautiful area. Last July as in many previous Julys he could be seen strolling beside the hedge of gorgeous peonies that crowned the sea wall which was the northern escarpment of his spacious gardens. From these gardens he could command a panorama circling from the citadel that crowns the rock on which Quebec is built to the silver ribbon of Montmorency Falls, just across the way. All shipping, great and small, up and down the St. Lawrence passed before his eyes; and at dusk when the lights were coming out on land and water, the picture is indescribably lovely.

THOUGH few painters in any land lived amid surroundings more beautiful, most of his work was inspired by the life of the people around him. The Island of Orleans, for the most part fertile, was the scene of the earliest agricultural settlement in Canada. In 1759 it was the base of Wolfe's operations against Quebec, and at least one ancient chateau on the south shore still bears the marks of Admiral Saunders' cannon balls. Horatio Walker first saw it in 1870 during the Franco-Prussian war. His father had obtained a contract to supply timbers to France, and on a visit to Quebec to superintend shipments took his 13-year old son with him. Seeing the Island in the distance he conceived the idea that there might be a good stand of white pine there, and took his boy in a sail-boat to visit it. He did not find what he sought, but young Horatio fell in love with its beauty, and resolved that it should be his future home.

In the early 'eighties the artist was able to realize his wish. He bought the site where of late years he has lived almost continuously and where he died. Despite his wanderings in many parts of the world it remained his pied-à-terre. From the time he was forty until he was seventy he lived and painted in New York during the winter months and spent his summers there, but as old age crept upon him he could not bear to leave it for long, even in dead of winter.

HIS early training as an artist was obtained coloring photographs and painting miniatures in the old Notman & Fraser studios opposite St. James Cathedral on King St. East, Toronto, in company with youths subsequently famous like John A. Fraser, Henry Sandham and R. F. Gagen. Later he wandered in the United States, Great Britain, France, Spain and Russia, and in the 'nineties settled down in a studio in New York.

His superb draughtsmanship was largely self-taught. Perhaps the most remarkable example of his skill in this respect is a series of crayon drawings of the great python that still lives in the reptile house in Bronx Park killing and absorbing a live pig. These drawings now hang in the art gallery at Baltimore.

The pictures he painted in winter were based on innumerable sketches he made in summertime on his beloved Island.

Two or three years ago he showed me over 150 of these sketches, free in execution, beautiful in color and occasionally alive with action. While he specialized in oxen, and the coarse swine of the region, *habitant* woodcutters and plowmen fascinated him also. One of his finest works, which hangs as an altar-piece in a New York church, is a picture of a wayside shrine not far from his home parish of Ste. Petronille.

There is no Canadian painter past and present whose pictures hang in so many public galleries in America and Europe. He is one of three of our fellow-countrymen represented in the Metropolitan Museum, New York—the others being the brilliant landscape painter Ernest Lawson, a native of Halifax, and Wyatt Eaton, a native of Phillipsburg, Quebec (1849-1896), who was the pupil and friend of Jean Francois Millet.

THE devotion of the entire population of the Island to "Monsieur Walk-err," whom they had known so long as a munificent friend, was remarkable, and on the streets of the old capital he was a familiar figure. Conservative by temperament he refused the luxury of a motor-car, and at home drove about in an old fashioned one-horse surrey. Down there this was not a mark of eccentricity, for after mass, at most of the old parish churches on the Island, you may see many vehicles of the vintage of the 'seventies. On all subjects he was a delightful conversationalist, absolutely original in his outlook, but at his best in his tales of French-Canadian rustics, whose quaintness and simplicity had captured his heart. In comparison he regarded most of the people of his native Ontario, especially its politicians, as barbarians.

COMING EVENTS

THE twenty-fourth and final Promenade Symphony Concert of the season, to be conducted by Reginald Stewart in the University of Toronto Arena next Thursday evening, is to be devoted entirely to operatic music. Four Canadian singers and the famous Bach Choir of Toronto will join with the orchestra in a program devoted exclusively to gems from some of the best known works in the entire range of operatic repertoire.

The four guest artists, Sara Barkin, soprano, Eileen Law, contralto, Nicholas Massue, tenor, and Irving Levine, bass, will be heard together in the famous "Quartet" from "Rigoletto." Miss Barkin will also be heard in the beautiful "Shadow Song" from Meyerbeer's "Dinorah," while Miss Law will sing the aria "Divinites du Styx" from Gluck's "Alceste," and Irving Levine is to be heard in the rousing Torreador's Song from "Carmen."

Mr. Massue is one of the leading singers of the Metropolitan Opera Association. He has been heard in many of the broadcasts from the stage of the organization. Mr. Massue is to be heard in two solos—"La Priere" from "Le Cid" by Jules Massenet and "La Donna e Mobile" from "Rigoletto" by Verdi.

A second selection from "Carmen" The March and Chorus, will be one of the Bach Choir's numbers. The other choral work, from Wagner's "Tannhauser," will be "Hail, Bright Abode." The orchestral part of the concert, opening with the Overture to Thomas' "Mignon," will include a performance of Siegfried's "Rhine Journey" and Funeral March.

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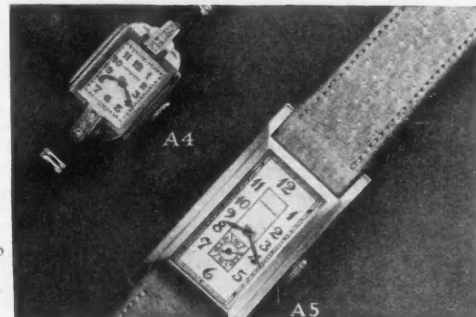
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THE DRESSING TABLE

New and Luxurious Necessities

BY ISABEL MORGAN

THE daytime fragrance version of Lenthier's perfumes, Bouquet Lenthieric, has added to its membership a new *odeur* called "A Bientôt." This dry, mellow fragrance derived from a tabac leaf base lends itself admirably to blending with the true eau de cologne medium. Splashed liberally over the body as an after-bath stimulant, resorted to as a pick-me-up during the day's busy hours, used as a lingerie and handkerchief scent or in a myriad other ways, it provides a delightful addition to the toilette. Its container is a decanter, distinguished by a bright and vari-colored cluster of flowers at the throat of the bottle. This in turn is presented in a box made very dashing with a colorful, all-over pattern of little "A Bientôts" flung over a white surface. Their careless abandon matches the spirit of the phrase. Four colors combine in the script—red, chartreuse, blue and violet—giving the effect of flaunting pennants.

Sels pour le Bain, also from Lenthieric, pulverized to extra-fineness, are presented in a solid looking bottle pitted both front and back with decorative round depressions as an aid to slippery-wet fingers. A highly polished cap matches the silver-tone label strip across both broad surfaces of the bottle. A handful of the crystals in your bath melts quickly away, scenting and softening the water in its wake. In "Miracle," "Tweed" and "Shanghai"—tinted, green, pink and yellow respectively. Pretty on the shelf and a luxury in the tub.

"Shocking"

QUITE different from the usual they-are-wearing-black story, is the all-important news of the part color is playing in Paris. A favorite note is the full-length coat in color over black. Schiaparelli appeared recently in a straight coat of brilliant



BEAUTY IN BERMUDA. Miss Millicent Rogers, the well-known John Powers model from New York, in readiness for a day of sport at the Belmont Manor, in Bermuda.

light blue (the color of Sèvres porcelain) over a plain black dress. Another example was the "shocking" pink coat, a second well-dressed woman wore over black. Two good examples of the way in which violet in its many new shades is being worn in New York: with a black velvet evening dress, long bright purple gloves and a purple feather in the hair; with a black wool day dress under a boxy coat banded with Persian lamb, a black hat trimmed with ribbon in various tones of violet, violet gloves and a bunch of violets on the Persian lamb muff. (Muffs by the way are extremely important).

Violet with brown is another interesting combination. For instance, in a dark violet dress worn with brown shoes and a small hat with a cuff brim of brown fur and a bunch of violets at the top. And a brown muff.

One of the nicest of these color touches, a bright blue-red hat from Suzy, illustrates this Paris milliner's latest way of anchoring the hat that is designed especially for hair built on top of the head. No elastic band here—but rather a comb pushed through a small open space in the front section of the crown, joining hat and hair, a clever bit of trimming.

Grace notes in color: That lovely pinky beige which we have not seen in many years, and is perfect with every type of formal costume; necklaces worn close to the throat with evening dresses.

Making History

SO THAT historians of the year 6938 will not have to guess about the style of this day and age, Lilly Dache, noted millinery designer, created a "typical 1938" turban to go into the copper, glass and nitrogen capsule containing typical articles of 1938 civilization, to be buried on the New York World's Fair Grounds by the Westinghouse Company as part of its exhibit.

The hat is of silk jersey in two of the most popular colors of the current season, emerald green and royal purple. On top of its Persian drapery, a purple ostrich tip—also a high fashion note of the winter, is perched. It is attached to the head by jewelled fobs with combs at the ends to thrust into the hair. It boasts the newest veil sensation, a "complexion veil," tinted green across the eye area and blush rose on the cheeks to give the illusion of make-up.

In Passing

NOTES by the way: In a group of floral toilet water scents is included "Honeysuckle," which manages to capture the true fragrance of the flower.... A lipstick pencil by Elizabeth Arden with which to outline your lips as a guide for applying lipstick. It comes in tones to match the lipstick.... Long full skirted velvet evening wraps corded to accommodate the hoop skirted strapless gowns.... Or choose a cape which is beautifully and colorfully lined.... Those combs which professionals have been using for years to "do" your hair, are now on the market. They are quite narrow with a top that tapers into a handle shaped like a rat's tail. Wind the hair over the finger with the tapered handle—and presto! a curl that looks made-to-order.... A lipstick, black as coal and looking exactly like an oversized black crayon, that turns red as soon as it is applied to the lips. What will they do next!.... A "basic" velvet dress under the wool fall coat is a practical idea, with three changes of neck details—a scarf, jewellery and metal cloth, or lace details.

TRAVELERS

Lady Forget has returned to Montreal from her residence at Ste-Irene-Bains, where she spent the summer. Mrs. Dumont Lavolette, who spent the summer with her, has also returned.

Miss Patricia Dawes, who has spent the summer visiting her sister, Mrs. George Barraud, in London, England, and Madame Henri Monnet, in St. Jean de Lux and Paris, has sailed from England by the Empress of Britain on her return to Montreal.

Miss Tudor Montzambert has returned to Ottawa from her summer residence at Cacouna. She was accompanied by Miss Mary Kingsmill, who has been her guest for the summer months.

Colonel and Mrs. Ewart Osborne have returned to Toronto for the winter, after spending the summer at their house at Hurricane Point, Stony Lake.

Major and Mrs. Clifford Sifton, who have been at Rowley Rock and at Bryn Mawr, have returned to Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Douglas A. Campbell, and their daughters, Miss Dorothea and Miss Helen Campbell, have returned to Toronto from Europe.

Miss Anne Dysart has returned to Winnipeg from the East where she has been visiting for the last few months.

THE CAPTAIN AND THE KIDS

—By Rudolph D.



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CONCERNING FOOD

The French Idea of a Finish

BY CYNTHIA BROWN

Tours,
Indre et Loire, France.

THE French take a very low view of sweets as sweets—that is to say in our Western parlance as desserts. French pastry for example is a purely American invention. Go into a good *pâtisserie* in France and you will find puff paste fruit tarts, *bûches au rhum*, *madelaines*, *brûlées*, various chocolate coated cakes, macaroons, and a variety of dry little cakes with currants in them. You will not find wildly rich cream icings between layers of very short pastry, marzipan used recklessly, or whipped cream. The highly decorated, colorful digestion-wreckers grouped on a huge silver tray at any high grade restaurant in America would turn a French Pastry Cook pale, and not with envy.

Cheese, followed by fresh fruit, is the French idea of a proper finish to a meal. French peaches are incomparable; as a patriot I confess it with tears. Their pale ice-green flesh melts on the tongue like snow and their flavor is a joy to remember. French greenhouses, unlike our own, are a superb dessert fruit when you manage to get them ripe. This, however, you seldom if ever do. These, with a small, honey-sweet but indifferent-looking green grape make the standard fruit dish at the height of the fruit season. French melons are delicious but are never served as a dessert, always as an alternative to hors d'oeuvres at luncheon or soup at dinner.

There is, however, one dessert that flourishes I believe only in France and probably originated with ambrosia on Mount Olympus. It is *Coeur à la Crème*, and in my opinion it is the most delicious "sweet" in the whole world. Sydney Smith may have his ideas of Heaven mixed up with eating foie gras to the sound of trumpets; mine are involved with *Coeur à la Crème* with, or even without, harps.

How It Can be Done

HAVING eaten this triumph at several restaurants in Touraine we came across it in *excelsis* at a friend's chateau on our way to Bourges. We ate it with gold spoons and forks, which did not affect the flavor I may say, in one of the loveliest pale green and gold sales-a-manger hung with tapestries that it has been my privilege to see. Our lovely hostess told me afterwards that her cook was rather famous for it—and explained how it was done.

Soft, sour milk curds are allowed to accumulate in the dairy for some days. Whipped and drained of their whey they are delivered to cook who lines a little open wicker mould with muslin and leaves the curds in it to drain again over night. These she puts through a hair sieve in the morning, beating the sour creamy result with half the same amount of very heavy fresh cream. She packs this in a heart shaped mould and leaves it to chill until dinner time (or at least three hours). It is then turned out on a silver dish, covered with very heavy fresh cream and served with fruit sugar in a sugar shaker.

I don't know why it is so delicious. Ask anyone else who has ever tasted it.

Now this may all seem a bit academic. Who among us has her own dairy, with a cook who will make *Coeur à la Crème* as soon as sufficient curds accumulate? Who indeed. But on the other hand when did this little cook's friend ever show signs of going academic? We followed the thing up and found that *Coeur à la Crème* can be made very successfully by such as you and I with *cottage cheese*.

Now it must be fresh and new cottage cheese; the sort that is ladled out of big bowls in the very best delicatessens. It isn't expensive. Put one pound of this through the finest sieve or strainer that you own. Mix it with half the amount, or a little less, of whipping cream. Set it away in the ice box, and turn it out carefully when the moment arrives. Pour as much of the heavy cream over it as you can afford. Each guest will scoop it up from the dish and pour it over the more solid cheese mixture... encourage the use of the fruit sugar. No extraneous flavoring, no color, no nothing... but just watch them gourmandise!

Chestnut Purée

THE only other sweet I have eaten with any great enthusiasm in France in the past two months was a chestnut purée in the famous Strasbourg restaurant in Rheims. Sweet chestnuts will be appearing, I



PICTURED AT THE RECEPTION which followed the marriage of Miss Margaret Cross to Mr. John Sidney Shakespeare of Vancouver, which took place in Calgary on September 7, are: Mrs. John D. Southam, Calgary; Mrs. Eric L. Harvey, Colonel J. Fred Scott and Mr. H. K. Reed. The bride is the daughter of Mrs. Cross and the late Mr. A. E. Cross.

suppose, on the Canadian fruit stalls by the time this earnest dispatch fights its way across the ocean and into print. Say not that your correspondent abroad has not your best interests at heart my dears.

I simply sent the garçon for M. le Propriétaire when I had half finished my chestnut sweet in Rheims. An immense and amiable gentleman in the blackest of black serge suits (the Sabbath calls for *crêpe* in France) was soon leaning across our table. He beamed like the full moon in its glory at my obviously sincere words of commendation, and of course I couldn't stop him from telling me all about it. I didn't even try.

Sweet chestnuts are first shelled (cut a slit in the outer skin, put them in boiling water for a few minutes and the shells come off easily) then

boiled with a stick of vanilla and $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cup of sugar in the boiling water till they are tender, then put three times through a hair sieve. This purée will be rather dry—in cool weather thin it slightly with cream, in warm weather use a little water. Smooth it with one of these till it is like silk on the tongue. Pile this in a champagne glass and top it with whipped cream. Then write me a letter. Or perhaps your appreciation had better go direct to M. le Propriétaire, Grande Brasserie de Strasbourg, 24, Rue de l'Étape, Rheims. But do give him my love.

Mrs. Arthur Pepler, of Jersey, Channel Island, has arrived by the Montrose to visit her niece, Mrs. W. L. Bond, of Montreal, and later will be the guest of her niece, Mrs. J. Kippen.



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MISS GRACE HUTCHINSON, daughter of Mrs. H. S. Hutchinson of Toronto, who is among those coming out this year.

—Photograph by Violet Keene.

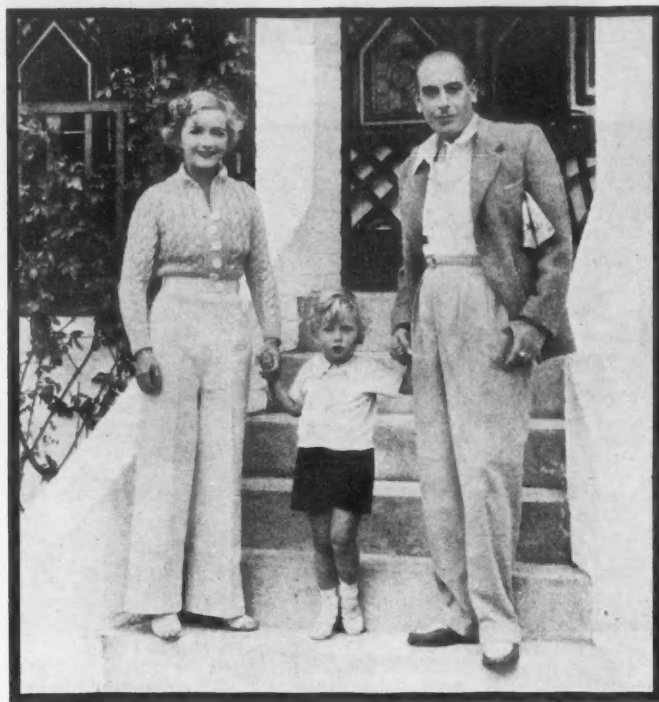
THE SOCIAL WORLD

BY BERNICE COFFEY

ONE of the loveliest autumn weddings celebrated in Toronto this season was that of Miss Edith Elizabeth Nora Eaton, daughter of Colonel and Mrs. Robert Young Eaton, and Mr. Paul Robert van der Stricht, of New York, son of Dr. and Mrs. Nestor van der Stricht, of Antwerp, Belgium. The interior of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, one of the city's oldest churches, was fragrant with the light of many tapers in tall, wrought-iron candelabra. The ceremony was conducted by Rev. David

A. MacLennan of the Timothy Eaton Memorial Church, assisted by Rev. Dr. Stuart Parker of St. Andrew's Church.

Miss Margaret Eaton was her sister's maid of honor, and the bridesmaids were the Hon. Kathleen Hennessey, London, England; Miss Monique Watson, New York, cousin of the bridegroom; Mrs. Marshall Stearns Jr., Miss Jane Counsell and Miss Norah Lyle. The bridegroom was attended by his father, Dr. van der Stricht who, with Mrs. van der Stricht, had come from Belgium for



ACTOR AT HOME. Sir Cedric Hardwicke with Lady Hardwicke and their son, photographed at their country home, "Meadow", Hertfordshire, England. Sir Cedric is appearing in Toronto next week in "Shadow and Substance" a New York success of last year.

the wedding. The eight ushers were Count Bent Ahlefeldt, Mr. Arthur Lord, Mr. Henry de Givé, Mr. Paul de Givé and Mr. Charles Taquay of New York, and the bride's brothers, Mr. John W. Eaton, Mr. Erskine R. Eaton and Mr. Alan Y. Eaton.

which was to have been held in the Windsor Hotel on Friday evening, November 4.

"Stag Ride"

AN INTERESTING departure from the customary stag dinner to the groom took the form of a novel "stag ride" along the bridal path of Stanley Park, Vancouver, on Sunday morning, followed by breakfast in a downtown hotel. The ride was arranged by officers of his regiment, the B.C. Hussars (A.C.) for Captain Clarence Baker, whose marriage to Miss Carney Myers was an event of the following Friday.

A time-honored custom was revived when each rider was proffered a "stirrup-cup," quaffed on horseback, at the beginning of the ride. A paper chase followed with hidden "treasure" at its termination.

Officers honoring Captain Baker were Major J. R. McCreery, Major H. F. E. Smith, Major R. Hunter, Captain R. N. Smith, Captain Eric Davidson, Captain W. R. Harvey, Captain F. Dockerill, Captain Auscomb, Lieutenants D. F. Newson, William Rushton, J. P. Keen, E. F. MacAulay, John Moore, G. O. Tucker, N. C. K. Wills, Thomas A. Millner, Jack Eagle and Jack Lindsay. Guests were Captain Russell Shaneman, Captain Ted Edmonds, Lieutenant Basil Alexander, Lieutenant Harding, Mr. C. Kirby, Mr. Douglas Halliday, Mr. Ivan Shand and Mr. Bryan Maughan.

Gala Farewell

A GALA farewell dinner was given by the British Societies and Clubs of New York to Sir Gerald and Lady Campbell, in the Grand Ballroom of The Waldorf-Astoria, New York. Sir Gerald, who for the past eight years has been British Consul General to New York, was recently appointed British High Commissioner to Canada and will leave shortly to take up his new post.

Dr. Arthur Hunter, president of St. Andrew's Society and chairman of the dinner, read the regretful message of Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador to the United States, that owing to uncertain conditions in Europe he would be unable to leave Washington. Sir Herbert Marler, Canadian Minister to the United States, and the Honorable John C. Knox, United States District Judge, were the other guests of honor.

Special heather brought from Scotland and a single red rose—the rose of England — to signify Sir Gerald's Scotch and English ancestry—formed the table decorations.

Debutante Chairman

MRS. Frederick N. Watriss, of New York, is on the invitation committee, and her daughter, Miss Brenda Frazier, is chairman of the debutante committee for the annual Velvet Ball and Debutante Cotillion to take place on Friday night, October 28, in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria in New York. The ball will be for the benefit of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children and its theme this year will be in the spirit of Louis XIV, in celebration of the 300th anniversary of his birth. Over one hundred debutantes are expected to attend and they have been requested to wear velvet gowns to the event. Mrs. Franklin Delano Roosevelt is expected to present the favors. Miss Frazier is a granddaughter of Sir Frederick and Lady Williams-Taylor. She is making her debut in New York this season.

Vancouver Entertains

ENTERTAINMENT for travelers continues into the fall months as the summer sunshine lingers. Mrs. Francis Hartley of Victoria, and her hostess, Mrs. A. D. McRae, back in Vancouver after spending most of the past three months at Eaglecrest, Vancouver Island, were guests at dinner when Mrs. Roland Wood entertained. Honoring Mrs. Spens Black of Berkeley, California, who is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Norman Lang, Mrs. Hendrie Leggat was a luncheon hostess at her home on the Crescent. Covers were laid for twelve. Entertaining for Mrs. Denis Ryan who has gone to Vancouver from Regina to make her residence there, Mrs. Basil Gardom gave a small tea. Mrs. A. C. Allen Heeney presided at the tea table.

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If your skin seems "acid," if it looks old and "thick," if it has lost its fresh, firm tone and developed such flaws as enlarged pores, oily shine, blackheads, scaly roughness, try the beautifying power of this cream. You'll be amazed at the way it goes right to work on your skin!

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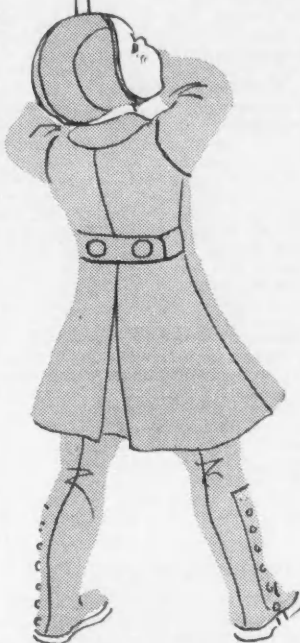
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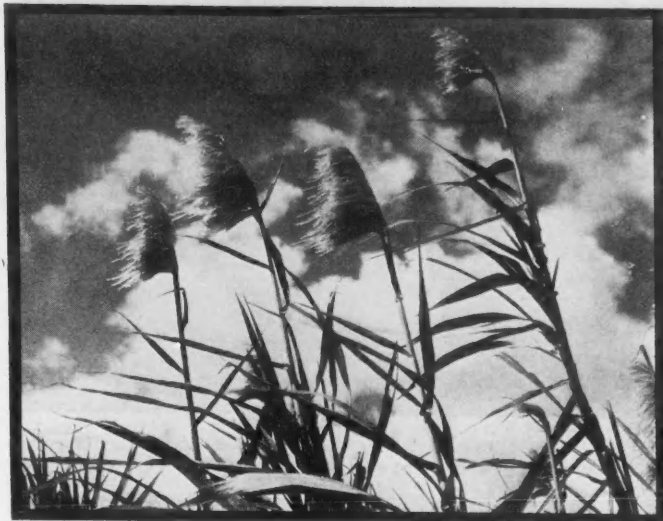
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PORTS OF CALL

"Hawaii Hasn't Changed a Bit"

BY L. G. MOSELEY



IN HAWAII even industry is made romantic. The flowering plumes of the sugar cane, for instance, seem to blend naturally with the semi-tropic skies and clouds to form an attractive picture.

—Photo courtesy Pan Pacific Press.

that intervening 110-plus years, the people had their introduction to the ways of civilization—and seemed to like it.

The Islands have a heritage of Polynesian that has done much to color the tapestry of their life today. There are the stories of the early native migrations; the legends of exotic gods and goddesses, kept alive because of the beauty of the stories. There is the less ancient memory of royal panoply that resulted from the travels of the Islands' kings and queens during the more than four generations in which they ruled. But these things are today all color. They are the brilliant furnishings of a modern, sturdy house.

BASICALLY, Hawaii is startlingly American. Even more so than most mainland parts of the nation. Her people are proud of their nationality. They talk about it. They take offense if one does not acknowledge, pointedly, that status. Lesson Number One: Remember that Hawaii is a part of the United States. In fact, she is one of the most important parts, today.

Oddly, several factors have actually put her in that key position in national life. Situated in the middle of the Pacific, as she is, she is the gateway to Pacific trade and industry. She is also the keystone of her country's Pacific defense system.

To the disgust of some foreign agricultural areas, she is also the mainstay for America's domestic cane sugar supply; and to the delight of some foreign areas, she is the world's outstanding scientific experimental locale for things affecting tropical and semi-tropical agriculture. Her findings save other countries a lot of research work on their own, quite often.

Industrially—and the term is used not in its limited sense of merchandise manufacture but in the broader one of policy guidance—those six thousand square miles of Islands have taken international leadership in not a few fields. Labor treatment; application of science to agriculture; the skilled investing of returns to guarantee future returns. They have accomplished these and yet have NOT created an industrial atmosphere. For Hawaii's romance must be maintained!

She has three leading industries there. The third, and of no inconsiderable importance to the Islands, is that of tourist travel.

THE youngsters are right—Hawaii seems to have gone on through

the years at an unchanging pace. Her romance is very carefully wrapped in cellophane.

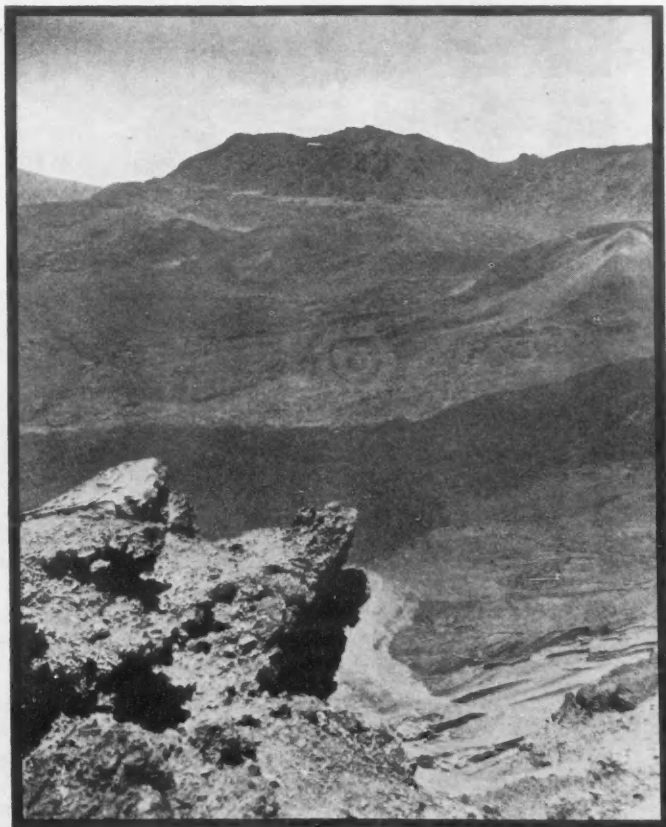
The casual traveler does not see the fundamental businesses guaranteeing her economic soundness; he does not see the vast fortification of the place. He sees the outrigger canoes at Waikiki; the surfboard, streamlined, it is true, on the rushing waves. He sees native fishermen, with nets by day and flaring torches by night, walking the reefs at low tide. He sees flowers in the hair, around the throats of girls and women. And he hears constantly such terms as aloha, pau, wikiwiki, and even—now and then—the smilingly spoken "hoomalimali" which again in American idiomatic usages means "to kid them along a bit."

One has to admit civilization has improved the Islands no end. Where there used to be harsh trails, there are now high speed motor roads. The trip to the summit of Haleakala, once an arduous one, is now but a brief and easy drive, landing the traveler with hair and garments undisturbed at the very summit of the world's largest dormant volcano, 10,000 feet in the air.

On the beach, the music boys still fill the air with their melody, but the chance of a bad sunburn is considerably more remote than it used to be, for there are brilliantly-hued umbrellas under which one can rest in comfort while listening to the song.

AND the hotels...well, take the Royal Hawaiian. Thousands do. There could be nothing more modern than that great hotel, yet once one is there, the magnificence of it blends so smoothly with the Island surroundings that no single thing seems out of place. It was erected, you know, in the heart of an historic coconut grove where the ancient kings and chieftains used to meet on matters of state. What better place for the "Royal Hawaiian?"

Yes, Hawaii has put her romance into cellophane, and done a mighty good job of it. From the palatial ships that carry one to and from the Islands to the home of citizens with whom you may visit, it all seems so inherently natural. One forgets the whirl of the modern day before he leaves the sight of California's shores. One sees only the sunrises and the sunsets. Only the moon, the tropic moon, splashing its silver over midnight waves. Only the dark shadows dropped by the tufted coco-palms onto the coral sand, where lovers sit quietly listening to the Island music



ONCE ONLY THE HARDEST of hikers were able to reach the summit of Haleakala, on the Island of Maui, largest of the world's dormant volcanoes. But today a high-speed motor road has been driven to the 10,000 foot high summit. And anyone can view the crater whose 21-mile circumference is rated as one of the scenic wonders of the world.

—Photo courtesy Pan Pacific Press.

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that seems always to fill the air. Read the advertisements. Oddly, they are not overdone. There is no place in the world that will ever be quite like Hawaii. Of course, you'll

want to go; and, of course, having gone, you—too—will say: "But they are just like they must always have been. They haven't changed a bit!"

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Nov. 25 AUSONIA to Ply., Havre, London

From Halifax

*Dec. 4 ALAUNIA to Plymouth, London
*Dec. 5 SAMARIA to Glasgow, B'fast, L'pool
*Dec. 11 AURANIA to Plymouth, London
*Dec. 13 ATHENIA to B'fast, L'pool, Glasgow
*Embarkation previous evening.

From Saint John, N.B.

Dec. 10 ATHENIA to B'fast, L'pool, Glasgow

From New York

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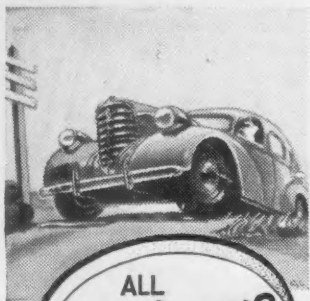
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THE LONDON LETTER

The Grim Battle of the By-Passes

BY P.O'D.

London, Sept. 19.

WE'RE not at war yet. We're all right so far—as the optimist who fell off the top of a skyscraper, was heard to say as he went past the twenty-sixth window. But the crisis, of course, is still with us. And the more it changes, the more it is the same old crisis. It is like a malaria that poor Europe simply cannot get out of its system—every now and then back come the chills and the fever. Heaven only knows what is the right remedy, if any! But most people are agreed that bleeding the patient should be kept as a last resort. Even Dr. Hitler would probably agree to that.

Talking of war—and it is a subject hard to get away from nowadays—there is a queer sort of civil war going on in a good many districts around London. It might be called the Battle of the By-passes.

If you have occasion to motor out of or into London during a week-end, you are like a rat to come suddenly on a mile or so of cars, with their owners fuming and honking, but quite unable to get on, because a stream of people are walking slowly and resolutely across the road.

The residents of the district are doing their bit of organized obstruction for the day. They form an endless chain, and simply circulate to and fro across the road. And when a policeman turns up to break the chain and let the traffic through, they re-form it somewhere else—or another chain gets busy. Good, clean fun, of course, but not for motorists. And all perfectly legal.

Totalitarian Methods

THE whole trouble has arisen because of the Government's very shortsighted road policy. In order to relieve congestion and speed up traffic, the Ministry of Transport, working in conjunction with the local authorities, laid out these fine, wide arterial roads. And then, in order to help pay for the job, sold the frontages along them. As a result they soon became built-up areas—and for miles and miles out into the country!

Obviously the two things don't go together. The lawful speed limit in a built-up area is thirty miles an hour. And the speed on a by-pass, if it is to be anything more than just another city street, is whatever your old 'bus or your respect for human life will let you do.

If you are a motorist, it is infuriating not to be able to drive fast on a road expressly designed for that purpose. If you are a resident, it is equally infuriating—or perhaps a bit more—not to be able to cross the road in front of your house, without risking your life every time you do. Hence the week-end processions. So far no motorist has adopted totalitarian methods, and simply gone crashing through them.

Altogether, quite a nice little battle—with the Government on the side of the motorist, and the local authorities, as you might expect, on the side of the local resident and voter. It is hard to say which will win, but my personal conviction is that the motorist will get it in the neck. He nearly always does—the poor Czech!

"Walking Licenses"

WHILE on this subject of roads and the people that use them, I see that up in Wembley they are going to issue "walking licenses" to the school children—some 12,000 of them. Children from 5 to 7 years are to have a red license, from 7 to 11 a yellow one, and from 11 to 15 a red. And, if they ride bicycles, they must get a special permit, signed by a parent and the head-teacher, to allow them to ride to and from school.

The licenses are to be very similar to driving licenses, and if the youngsters break the rules of the road—as the little devils do whenever they get a chance—the licenses are to be "endorsed," just as they are for the motorist who is caught doing 32 miles an hour where he ought to be doing only thirty. But there the similarity abruptly ends. You can suspend a driving license and keep a man from running his car, but you can't very well suspend a walking license and keep a youngster off its feet. About the only thing you can do is to make it a little harder for the young rogue to sit down.

The new system at Wembley is a sort of try-out—or try-on, to be more exact. If successful, it is to be extended to urban areas throughout the country. Who knows?—we may all have to take out walking licenses one of these days. Thus does the strong, paternal hand of officialdom take us more and more firmly by the neck.

Already the suggestion has been made that pedestrians ought to carry little red lamps strapped on their behinds at night.

Goodbye-to-Freedom

FORTUNATELY we have the Press to protect us—or, at any rate, to make a row about things. And the Press is at present registering further protests against the Official Secrets Act. What they want to get is some intelligible definition of what really constitutes an "official secret" within the meaning of the law, and what is or is not a lawful way of getting information.

There was a conference of the Institute of Journalists at Keswick the other day. One of the members gave an instance of the way in which the Act at present works—or doesn't work.

A couple of Lobby correspondents were haled recently to the office of the Attorney-General, and asked where they had got certain informa-



MR. J. GORDON ROBERTSON, Mrs. Murray Chipman, Mr. Murray Chipman and Mrs. Robertson of Montreal, pause between holes to be photographed on the golf course of the Seignior Club.

—Photograph by Associated Screen News.

tion they had published regarding the Government's plans for new coal legislation—a somewhat delicate matter, which was being kept very quiet. On principle, they stoutly refused to say where they had got their information, beyond giving assurance that it hadn't come from some member of the Civil Service.

As a matter of fact, the story had leaked out through the indiscretion of an eminent politician. Addressing a little meeting of his constituents a long way from Westminster, he couldn't resist the temptation to drop a few hints as to the forthcoming legislation, in which they were particularly interested.

The speech was reported in the little local weekly, where it might have seemed safe enough. It happened, however, that one of the journalists had a servant from that district, and the servant was in the

habit of getting the paper. He left this particular copy lying about, and the journalist glancing through it—as is the professional habit—spotted the story. Coupling the hints with what he already knew or guessed, he made of it a quite important "scoop." That is the way good journalists work.

In this case nothing very dire was done or even threatened, but strictly speaking the disclosure of this Government measure was an offence under the Act, and the journalist and his colleague might have been prosecuted. Too bad they weren't really! It would have done a lot to make clear the dangers and absurdities of the Act as it stands.

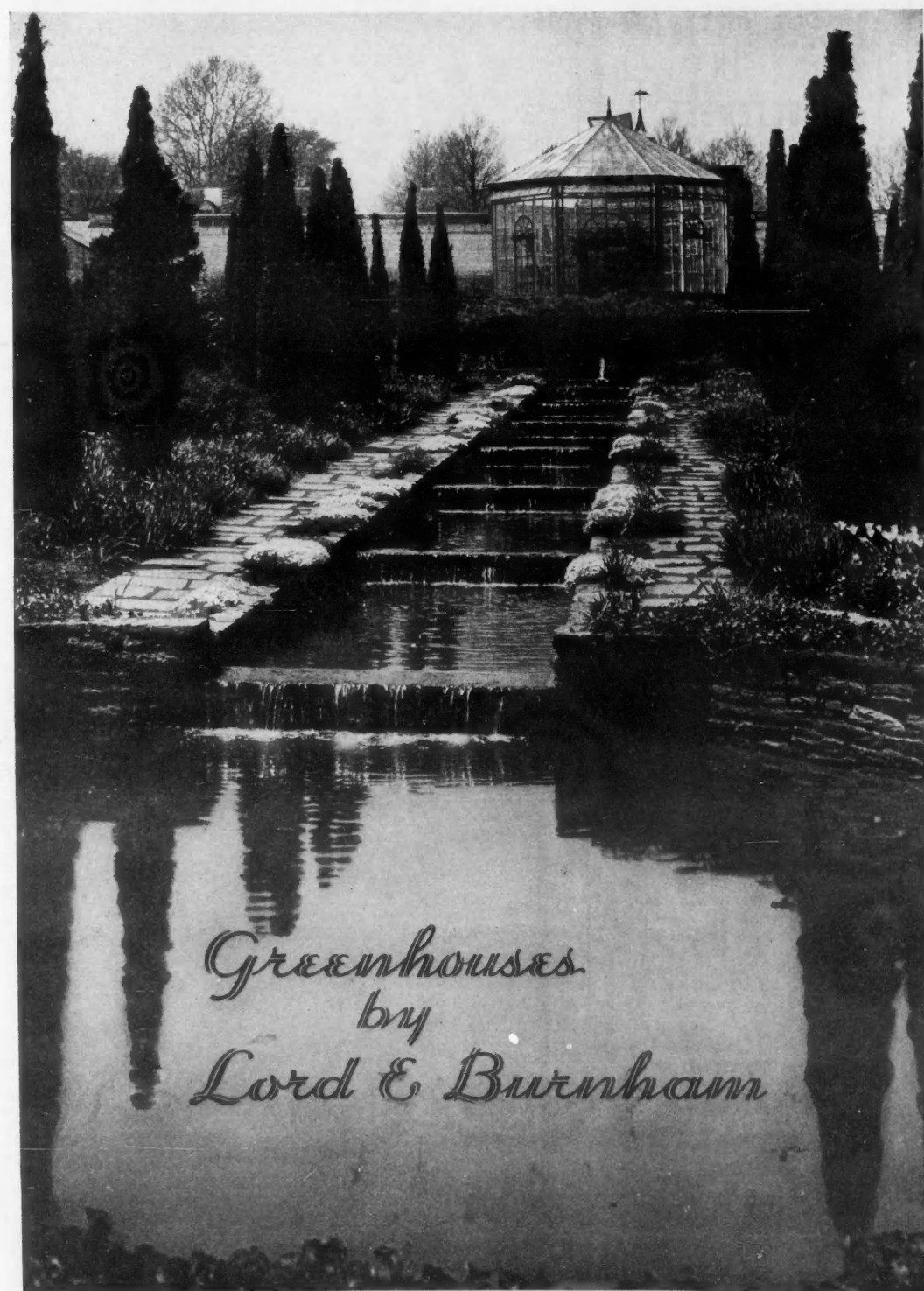
If the authorities are to have the right of declaring illegal whatever disclosures they may consider inconvenient and embarrassing—then goodbye to the freedom of the Press!



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Safety for
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TORONTO, CANADA, OCTOBER 8, 1938

P. M. Richards,
Financial Editor

SHOULD WE BONUS OUR NATURAL PRODUCTS?

BY W. A. MCKAGUE

Under the National Policy of protection, Canada has taxed her primary producers to protect her manufactures. Now a point has been reached where she has to tax her manufacturers to subsidize wheat. And the likelihood arises that producers of tobacco, flax, sugar beets and vegetables, and the lumbering and fishing industries, will also soon demand bonuses. The trouble is that importing countries are not buying as much as they formerly did, because of economic policies designed to make them more self-contained. But trade can not be a one-way proposition. Will Canada have to become more self-sufficient, too?

FOR sixty years we Canadians have exemplified the principle of protection, which holds that a nation should round out its economy by assisting industries which can not develop unaided. Behind the theory of protection of course there is the assumption that those industries which are indigenous to the country can stand to pay a premium on their costs. If they were marginal industries, providing a bare existence, they could not do so. Of what use to try to build up exotic enterprise, when even the best of the natural resources provided a scant living to their workers?

That seems to be the predicament of Newfoundland, which depends in large degree on the codfish trade, the unfortunate state of which makes possible no more than a peasant standard for thousands in that country. Newfoundland's import duties can hardly be said to foster home industry; they do little more than squeeze a few dollars a year of revenue from the thin purse of the Newfoundlanders.

In Canada we developed a successful economy on the basis of our productive lands, forests and mineral resources. There was no question about the ability of our wheat, lumber, silver and other natural products to compete in the markets of the world. Indeed the average producer seemed to attain such a good standard of living that we felt he could afford to pay a little for a national policy. Specialized production might be more profitable, but it also might be dangerous, should the markets for our natural products ever fail.

The price for a balanced economy therefore was kind of insurance premium. In the production of textiles, steel, shoes, etc., Great Britain and the United States had attained such large volume and

low costs that we could not even get started in the race unless we put a protective duty on imports. This we did through the national policy adopted sixty years ago.

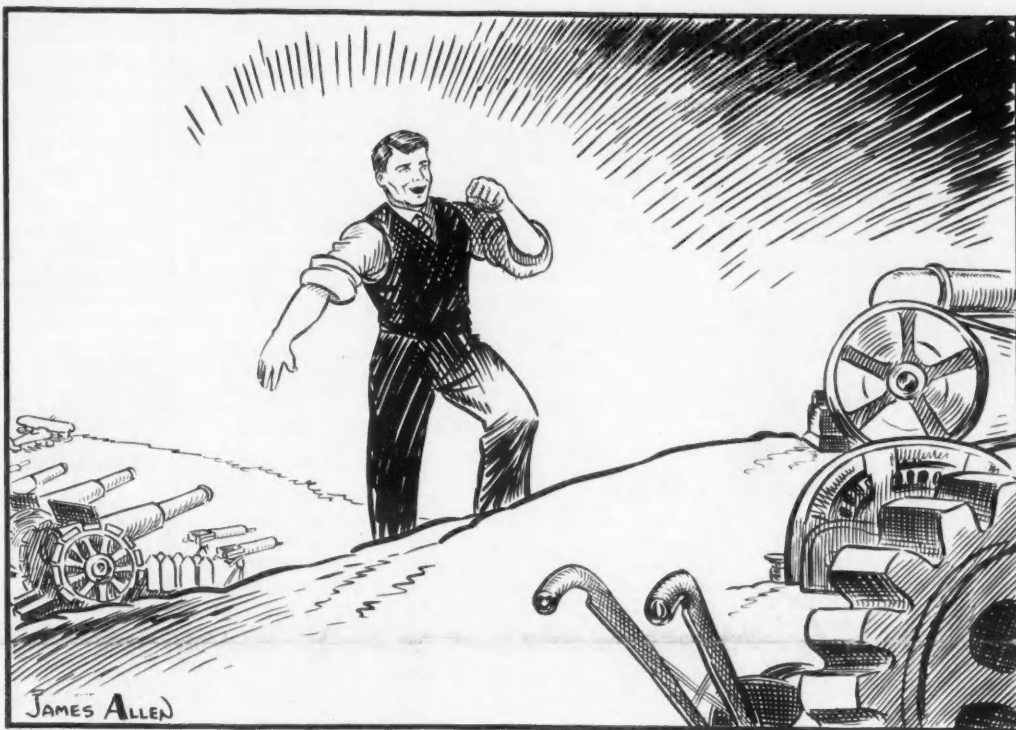
IT IS not the purpose of this article to argue the merits of protection. Even the most ardent proponent admits that the indigenous producers are called upon to pay extra for the things that they buy, in order that the protected industries may live. Suffice it to say that the tariff has become so ingrained in our national economy that as a fundamental issue it has disappeared from the political field. We have even relegated the question of exactly what the duty rate should be, from Parliament to a Tariff Board. In a nationalistic age, we deem the ideals of free trade as impracticable. Whether

it be an asset or a liability, we accept our inflated factory structure as something which is with us to stay.

The real question of the moment concerns those very industries on which our earlier development was based, and which throughout our history have provided most of our exports.

In spite of the tariff load, the indigenous industries continued to expand to new high levels. Production of wheat, of live stock, of lumber, of newsprint, and of most of the metals, reached new high levels in recent years. Over half of our total production in 1936 was classed as primary—made up of products of the farm, the forests, the mines, the fisheries, and the power plants. In the fiscal year ended March, 1937, our exports were made up of 36 per cent raw materials, 28 per cent partly manufactured goods, and 36 per cent fully manufactured goods.

(Continued on Page 21)



WILL THE JOB BE PERMANENT?

EMPIRE PREFERENCES VITAL TO B. C. LUMBER

BY REECE H. HAGUE

British Columbia's lumber industry has made great strides in recent years, both in production and efficiency, as a result of the Empire preferences. In the six years since they became effective, sales of B.C. lumber in Great Britain have approximated \$46,000,000, against only \$1,000,000 a year previously. Important gains have also been made in Australia. British Columbia lumbermen fear that the coming Anglo-American trade agreement will grant concessions in the British market to United States lumber that will have disastrous consequences on the lumber industry of the coast province.

TO INDUSTRY in Canada is more vitally concerned in the outcome of the reciprocal trade negotiations between Great Britain and the United States than is the lumber industry of the Canadian Pacific Coast.

No group of industrialists in the Dominion have after reason to await with trepidation the terms of the new trade pact than have the lumber manufacturers of British Columbia.

Failure by the British and Canadian governments to fully appreciate the exact status of this industry and the granting of concessions in the British market to United States lumber could very easily result in B.C. logging and lumber manufacturing being drastically curtailed with accompanying calamitous effects upon the entire internal economy of the Pacific Coast province.

Partly because of preferential Empire tariffs and as a consequence of judicious and aggressive promotion overseas, the lumber industry of British Columbia has made rapid strides in recent years. Since the inception of Empire preferential tariffs the lumbermen of British Columbia have not stone unturned to strengthen their position in the Empire market. They have remodelled plants and introduced new machinery at great expense in order to meet the requirements of overseas purchasers.

RECENTLY a number of representatives of the United Kingdom's lumber industry visited British Columbia and investigated every phase of the industry from logging to manufacturing. They formed Pacific Coast lumbermen that the B.C. product had established itself in the British market; that the high quality of timber and the efficiency of mills and shipping companies should, under normal conditions, create an ever-increasing demand in the United Kingdom for the product of B.C.'s forests.

Before the Imperial preferences were introduced the British market was supplied chiefly by

the Baltic countries and B.C. was selling in the United Kingdom only approximately \$1,000,000 worth of lumber annually. During the six years since the preferences became effective sales of B.C. lumber in Great Britain have approximated \$46,000,000. In addition to lumber cargoes B.C. has developed a large trade in doors and plywood to the United Kingdom at the expense of the Baltic countries and the United States.

Prior to tariffs becoming an all important factor in the lumber markets—and responsibility for initiating such tariffs rests upon the shoulders of the United States—the Baltic and United States between them dominated the Australian lumber market and the United States held its own with Canada in the United Kingdom, although the Baltic controlled the majority of the British market.

EMPIRE tariffs have resulted in Canada acquiring between 80 and 90 per cent of the export to the Commonwealth. While by far the greater part of the gains made by Canada in the United Kingdom have been at the expense of the Baltic countries, United States lumber interests have of late been highly vocal in their demands for a greater share in the British market. If their demand for parity with Canada in the United Kingdom was granted, the principal gainer would be the Baltic, which would benefit through automatic operation of the most favored nation clause and enter the British market on the same basis as the United States.

That the lumbering industry of the United States Pacific coast has been languishing in recent years while that of the Canadian Pacific coast has been flourishing is evidenced by the table on page 19 prepared by the Pacific Lumber Inspection Bureau.

It will be seen by the figures that whereas in 1926, B.C. was selling more lumber in the United States than she was exporting overseas, sales across the border dropped drastically when the United States introduced prohibitive tariffs on Canadian lumber in 1931 and increased materially overseas following the implementation of Empire Preferences. When the United States tariff was partially adjusted in 1936 B. C. shipments to that country only partially recovered. Not only have United States export sales dropped but there has been a material decrease over a period of years in domestic sales.

In the event of the United States being granted parity in Empire countries, even the reopening of the United States domestic markets to Canadian lumber by abolition of the existing excise tax of \$3 a thousand on Canadian lumber crossing the border would by no means recompense the Dominion for the probable loss of Empire trade. Whereas Washington and Oregon mills have access to the greatest domestic market in the world under normal conditions, B.C. producers are dependent upon foreign markets for 75 to 80 per cent of their business.

United States Pacific Coast lumbermen decline to admit that the slump in their business is very largely due to the decline in domestic sales and also to an appreciable extent to the reduction of orders

(Continued on Page 19)

BUSINESS AND MARKET FORECAST

BY HARUSPEX

THE INTERMEDIATE OR SHORT TERM TREND of stock prices is upward. This trend, over the months of August and September, has been subjected to a normal secondary correction. There are a number of evidences suggesting that such correction has now ended, and that the main trend is being resumed.

THE PRIMARY OR LONG TERM TREND of stock prices and business is upward.

THE PRICE MOVEMENT. Over the past eight weeks the stock market has been undergoing a typical secondary recession, such as will occur from time to time in the course of a broadly advancing trend. These counter-swings serve to consolidate an important advance, such as was the rise from May 31 to August 6, thus placing the market in position, at the conclusion of the readjustment, to resume the main upward movement with renewed vigor.

During the course of the recent price recession, a somewhat extraneous development entered the equation—the threat of a world war. Yet it is interesting to note that the stock market, despite this occurrence, adhered to the normal corrective pattern. In other words, on its extreme weakness of Monday, September 26, when war fears were at their height, the Dow-Jones closing industrial average had only sold down to 129.91. This was in line with our forecast of July 30, written four weeks before European clouds overcast Wall Street, to the effect that the corrective recession that we were then anticipating, with minimum and maximum limits at (Continued on Page 22)



WOULDN'T it be marvellous if we could attack our social problems with the same will-to-win that we would have shown had we gone to war last week? If we did, what couldn't we achieve? Men and women, rich and poor, capital and labor, conservative and socialist, determinedly working together to bring about a better social system. What a picture!

LAST week we almost went to war. For a moment we were back in the atmosphere of 1914, and it brought to mind not only the Great War's horrors but also its terrible futility. It was, you remember, "a war to end war," a war to "make the world safe for democracy," and Britain was to be a country "fit for heroes to live in." What nonsense that is now, in the light of after-events. Yet it shouldn't be. No one wants war but the Hitlers of this world. The mass of the German people don't want it, nor the Russians nor any others. They want what we want, a better, securer world, peace and plenty. And there is really no reason why they and we shouldn't have these things. We already have all the makings.

WHERE we stand now in respect of future war, no one knows. The first reaction to the Peace of Munich was one of relief alone, but already we are asking if the peace is real, if it is but a postponement. Hitler has gained materially and in prestige by his bloodless acquisition of the Sudetenland, and has given no real guarantees of future good behavior. Even if he has no immediate territorial ambitions, he is now in an excellent position for economic penetration of "independent" Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia, and can be counted on to use his opportunities. How long will it be before he clashes with the democracies again?

WAR has been made less immediate but is still, unfortunately, a definite future possibility. Therefore the task of preparing for war will go on and, on the democracies' side at least, with greater vigor than ever because of the revelations of the extent of their unpreparedness. This will mean not only the continued employment of wealth and labor and productive facilities in non-useful production, but probably also greater regimentation of industry and agriculture by the democratic governments, to the end of furthering self-sufficiency in the event of war. Britain and France will find the crisis of last week useful in enabling them to do things their people might never have accepted otherwise. Britain, for example, may have universal military service before long.

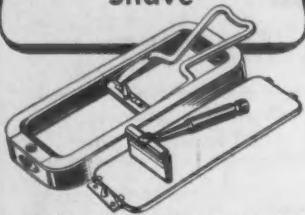
LAST week's crisis has probably done much to mould public opinion in the United States. Our American cousins will realize, as they think it over, that their country is involved, too, in this world conflict between democracy and totalitarianism, and that it is silly to jeer at Britain and France for being faint-hearted when their own country entirely fails to measure up to its responsibilities. Opposition to Hitlerism became much more vocal in the United States last week. One important result of the recent crisis may be this: that the United States enters the next war on the side of Britain and France at its commencement, not when it is more than half over.

ANOTHER gain of potential importance to the democracies is that Chamberlain's desperate efforts to avert war can scarcely fail to have shown the mass of the German people where the responsibility for making war, if it comes, will lie. If there is war, and Germany has reverses and its people suffer, they can not fail to remember that it was their Fuehrer who put them in that position.

IN THE world relief over the Munich settlement (a relief clearly shared by the German and Italian peoples), some commentators have talked as if the way is now open for an unlimited expansion of trade and production. Unfortunately, such a belief is by no means warranted. The possibility of another European war was and is only one of the contingencies overhanging the business world and tending to restrain progress. It is, of course, an exceptionally important one, and its elimination or even its indefinite postponement would justify a much more optimistic attitude by business and the stock market, but there are other factors to be disposed of before the business traffic signal turn to "go."

THE peoples of the democratic nations have to make up their minds as to what kind of an economic system they want to live under; if it is to be the system of free private enterprise under which they have gained so much in the past, or the state-directed, state-limited enterprise of the totalitarian countries. At the present time the drift in the democracies seems to be toward the latter, and private capital is frightened. We have to do some real thinking on this subject, and make up our minds. If we want to retain democratic capitalism, our task is to decide how to achieve needed reforms without destroying the system which has given us so much.

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Dividend Notices

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE

DIVIDEND NO. 207

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of two per cent in Canadian funds on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 31st October 1938 and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Tuesday, 1st November next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on 30th September 1938. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board

A. E. ARSCOTT,
General Manager.

Toronto, 23rd September 1938.

PENMANS LIMITED

DIVIDEND NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that the following Dividends have been declared for the quarter ending 31st day of October, 1938.

On the Preferred Stock, one and one-half per cent (1½%), payable on the 1st day of November to Shareholders of record of the 31st day of October, 1938.

On the Common Stock, seventy-five cents (75c) per share, payable on the 15th day of November to Shareholders of record of the 31st day of October, 1938.

By Order of the Board
C. B. ROBINSON,
Secretary-Treasurer.
Montreal,
September 26, 1938.

ORANGE CRUSH LIMITED

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of thirty-five cents (35c) has been declared on the outstanding, no par value, preferred shares of the company for the six months ending October 31st, 1938.

The above dividend is payable in Canadian funds, November 1st, 1938, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 15th day of October, 1938.

By order,
R. G. McMULLEN,
Secretary.
Dated at Toronto, September 30th, 1938.



E. L. PARENT
Mr. E. L. Parent appointed General Manager of Capital Trust Corporation, Limited. Mr. Parent, who has been for over eighteen years associated with the Corporation, including seven as Assistant General Manager, is a Charter Member of the Association of Accountants and Auditors of Ontario.

GOLD & DROSS

It is recommended that answers to inquiries in this department be read in conjunction with the Business and Market Forecast appearing on the first page of this section.

BROWN COMPANY

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I would appreciate very much a report on developments in the Brown Company to date this year. For some time now I have been interested in the company and recently there have been rumors of a new reorganization. While I am not particularly worried, I would be grateful for any information you can give me in this respect. Has anything been decided?

—O. O. B., Fort William, Ont.

Nothing. At least nothing that has been made public. I understand that a new plan is being worked out for the reorganization of the Brown Company, but that it is likely to be some time yet before an announcement will be ready for security holders.

To date in the current year American operations are showing some improvement over those of a year ago with capacity production reported in some lines. Brown Corporation, the Canadian subsidiary, which produces bleached sulphite pulp at La Tuque, Quebec, is showing a satisfactory improvement in business over the last few months. However, despite the fact that this plant is operating on two shifts with good orders on hand, current prices for bleached sulphite pulp are down to \$60 a ton from the \$85 high which the company was receiving at one time last year. As a consequence, results from the full year's operations, for the Canadian division at least, are likely to be below those of last year.

PICKLE CROW

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What do you think of the possibilities of Pickle Crow? I am holding some of this stock and have been wondering about their acquisition of Albany River. If it looks like a good bet I would not mind adding to my holdings. Your advice in the past has been sound and profitable and I would appreciate your comment on the advisability of investing further in this stock.

—S. O. W., Yorkton, Sask.

I like the picture at Pickle Crow Gold Mines and think you might do a lot worse than add to your present holdings. Production for the current quarter is expected to establish a new high record and this is largely attributable to the excellent grade of ore being milled from development work on the new 1,350 and 1,500-foot levels. The development work now underway should shortly add in an important way to the ore reserves and lead to a broadening of operations. On completion of the present program it is expected steps will be taken to extend the workings to still deeper levels.

A dividend at the rate of 40 cents per annum is being paid and earnings are estimated at over 50 cents a share. Diamond drilling on the consolidated properties of Albany River, Winoga and Pickle Crow has already given indications of a new major ore-body to the south and west of the main workings at Albany River, and it is possible this new ore will tie in with a parallel zone on the Pickle Crow property. Development of this new ore awaits additional power.

STOP AND SHOP

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have been thinking of a speculation in Stop & Shop 6 per cent first mortgage bond, but being a confirmed Gold & Dross reader, and having benefited from your advice in the past, I'm coming to you to ask your opinion before buying. What do you think? Why did the company pass the interest due on these bonds on April 1, 1938?

—M. G. P., Stellarton, N.S.

Personally, I think there are securities which are more attractive speculations than Stop & Shop bonds. The 6 per cent first mortgage bonds are quoted currently at 23 bid, and, even taking into account the effect of the recent jittery market on the price of the bonds, I think there is an indication here that the market is doubting strongly the company's ability to meet interest payments over the next few years at least.

As you probably know, Stop & Shop reported a loss of \$18,133 for the year ended March 26, 1938, as compared with a deficit of \$79,091 in 1937. I think that the reason for defaulting interest on the first mortgage—as well as the second mortgage—bonds is to be found in the balance sheet: among current assets, cash amounted to \$638; a note of \$97,847 is payable March 27, 1939, by Thrift Stores; bank advances, accounts payable, and accrued bond interest totaled \$168,539. Current liabilities exceeded total current assets by \$68,300. Should litigation undertaken by Thrift Stores in connection with chain store taxation in Montreal prove successful, the position of that company should be materially improved, and might facilitate payments of amounts owing Stop & Shop. However, since Thrift Stores showed a deficit of \$116,053 in the year ended March 26, 1938, the prospects for an early settlement of the debt to the controlling company are not reassuring.

RHYOLITE ROUYN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Having failed to take advantage of the chance to buy Waite Amulet shares, I have been looking over some of the companies in the same area whose shares are low priced. Could you give me any information regarding Rhyolite Rouyn Mines, adjoining Waite, I believe, and in which Noranda is supposed to be interested?

—L. G. M., Calgary, Alta.

Rhyolite Rouyn Mines' property consists of 1,200 acres, in one block, adjoining Waite Amulet on the west, and has recently been explored by diamond drilling and surface work. Geological conditions of the Rhyolite-Rouyn ground are said to be similar to those on the Waite Amulet and Noranda properties and the program underway was undertaken in view of the recent highly favorable developments on Waite Amulet ground. Considerable geological knowledge has been secured from the work on the adjoining property and diamond drilling is being done in the light of this information with a view to locating similar ore-bearing structures.

Good copper values have been found in narrow veins and the results of first four holes drilled in the present program, together with surface work, indicate that these veins have a north-south strike

and may have their origin in, and be genetically related to, an adjacent major east-west fault. The property was under option to Noranda Mines some years ago and a small amount of surface exploration done. This, however, was before definite information was available regarding the ore structure of the area. Noranda, I understand, still holds a considerable share interest.

KELVINATOR OF CANADA

Editor, Gold & Dross:

What do you think of Kelvinator as a buy at this time? From time to time I have read in your columns reports on this company and they have most been favorable. For quite a while now I have been thinking of buying some but before doing so would like a final word from you. How do you think 1938 results will compare with 1937?

—V. M. T., Shawinigan Falls, Que.

I am of the opinion that Kelvinator of Canada stock is an attractive purchase at this time. The stock is selling at 12-15, with a high for the year of 15 and a low of 10, as compared with a high of 39 and a low of 11¼ in 1937.

While final results for the year ended September 30, 1938, are not yet available, of course, I understand that the company has enjoyed a fairly successful year, and that earnings will be in excess of the current dividend of 75 cents per share on the common stock. Just how final results will compare with 1937—when \$1.56 per common share was earned—I wouldn't like to hazard, but I think they will be favorable. It is reported that material progress has been made during the past year and that the outlook for 1938-39, barring unforeseen world complications in political affairs, appears to be very good. During the past year all the outstanding preferred shares were redeemed, which will reduce current expenses and to that extent enhance the future earnings prospects of the common stock.

MADSEN RED LAKE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

In your opinion should not Madsen Red Lake, which is now producing on the basis of 300 tons daily, warrant higher prices? What results are being secured from present development work?

—H. L. F., Buffalo, N.Y.

Though there has been an upturn in the price of Madsen Red Lake shares, following the lifting of the threat of war in Europe, I still consider the stock has speculative chances, particularly so as it appears likely mill capacity will be increased from 300 to 400 tons within the next month or two. Production for September is expected to be around \$80,000 and millheads stated to be exceeding \$9. This naturally improves the picture as the official estimate of ore reserves above the 350-foot level formerly gave the grade as around \$6.15 per ton. On such a grade earnings of not over 4 cents a share were looked for but it is possible on the present grade to raise these to at least 10 cents. Underground development has been resumed and the drives are being extended both north and south along the main zone which in diamond drilling was indicated for a length of about 1,400 feet, and there is every likelihood of this work proving further important ore lengths. While the lowest workings at 500 feet have not as yet shown ore comparable to that on the upper levels it has been indicated improvement will be shown at greater depth and outside of the present shaft section.

FAMOUS PLAYERS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Have you any information as to the dividend that Famous Players Canadian Corporation is likely to pay on its common stock this year? Does the recent payment of 15 cents mean that the rate will be cut this year? Many thanks for this and your kind assistance in the past.

—H. W. G., Montreal, Que.

My information is that the recent disbursement of 15 cents a share made by Famous Players places the common stock on a quarterly basis and does not represent a reduction from the annual rate of 60 cents a share paid in 1936 and 1937. You are no doubt aware that in 1936 and 1937 the company made one dividend payment of 60 cents a share in December. Around the middle of the current year, 30 cents per share was paid and the current declaration makes the total payment 45 cents to date.

UCHI GOLD MINES BONDS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Please give me your opinion on the bond issue of Uchi Gold Mines. I was under the impression that this issue was being privately financed but I now understand that rights are being granted to shareholders. Is there any reason why I should not invest further monies in this company? It looks like a good investment. I would be glad if you would give me your viewpoint.

—C. N. G., Kingston, Ont.

Ordinarily I am not keen on bond issues by mining companies, believing that bonds should be secured by permanent assets, but in the present case I agree that the Uchi Gold Mines bonds appear to be an attractive buy, offering both investment and speculative value. The bonds bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent, per annum, are to be paid off on or before December 31, 1941, and each \$100 bond carries a

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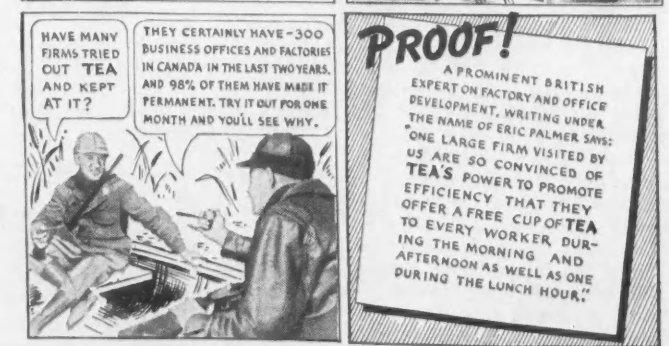
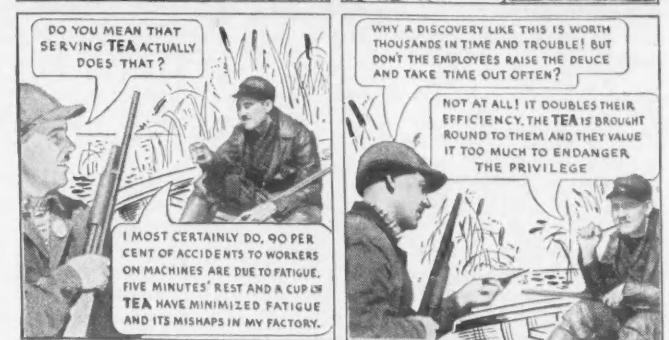
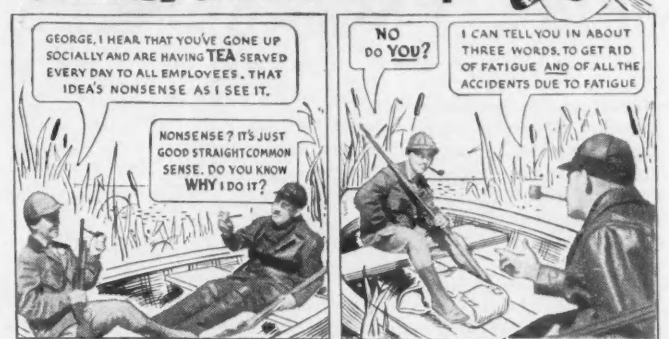
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I am very much obliged for your recent answer to my questions re exchange of stocks. Your reply is very full and explicit. I have in times past paid fairly large annual fees for investment advice, but do not believe as long as I can obtain complete answers of so full and complete a nature from you as your recent reply that I have any occasion to spend money for such advice. I assure you that the service your paper gives is appreciated.

—R. M., Niagara Falls, N.Y.



JAMES J. LYONS

James J. Lyons recently appointed Assistant General Manager of Capital Trust Corporation, Limited. Mr. Lyons, a graduate of the University of Toronto and a Member of the Ontario Bar, has served as Secretary of the Corporation for some years.

GOLD & DROSS

bonus of 25 shares of Uchi stock. Engineering opinion is that the profit of the ore already in sight in the No. 1 vein is more than sufficient to pay off the bond issue. Other veins on the property show the same characteristics as the main one and it is possible other major zones may be established.

A large program of development and construction is proceeding at the property, which, in my opinion, is one of the most promising of the near-producers in this province, and from results to date appears to have possibilities of developing into a comparatively large tonnage and highly profitable producer. While the first mill unit of 500 tons daily is expected to be in operation next spring, it is not likely much time will be lost before a decision is reached to double the capacity. Equipment now being installed is capable of handling 2,000 tons daily from a depth of 3,000 feet.

FORD HOTELS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Some time ago I bought common stock of Ford Hotels and last year this paid me \$1 in dividends. Results of other hotels' earnings have been worrying me because they are not as good as I expected. Can you tell me anything about Ford Hotels and how they are doing this year, particularly with regard to dividends?

—W. H. M., Toronto, Ont.

I understand that business of the Canadian units of Ford Hotels Company, Incorporated—the company operates in Erie, Penn., as well as Toronto and Montreal—has held quite well this year. Much better, as a matter of fact, than most hotels whose securities are publicly held.

Indication of satisfactory earnings for 1938 is given by the declaring of a dividend of \$1 per share on the capital stock, payable October 20, 1938. As you say, a similar dividend was paid in 1937. In 1936 no dividend was paid, but 50 cents per share was disbursed in 1935 after the company missed in each of the three preceding years. Earnings in 1937 equalled \$1.36 per share, up from 90 cents in 1936. Declaration of the \$1 dividend again this year indicates, I think, that earnings will exceed the amount of the disbursement by a comfortable margin.

CENTRAL MATACHEWAN

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Can you tell me anything about Central Matachewan Mining Corporation? We bought some shares in it a few years ago and have never heard from it since. What is it doing?

—R. A. B., Orangeville, Ont.

Central Matachewan Mining Corporation is reported as having recently made a surface discovery on its Baden township property in the Matachewan area, but until further exploration is done its importance will not be known. While the company has no liabilities it is handicapped at the present time by lack of finances. The company has another group of claims in Powell township, in the same area. An option held on a property a quarter mile northwest of Kerr-Addison in McGarry township was dropped after an examination.

MARITIME TELEGRAPH & TELEPHONE

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Back in 1932 I bought some Maritime Telegraph & Telephone common which was then paying 80 cents per share as a dividend. Payments were cut to 65 cents in 1933 and to 60 cents in 1934 and began to come back to what they were when I bought only in 1937. Last year I was paid 77 1/2 cents. This is encouraging, but will they be maintained? Please give me your opinion of this company as well as any up-to-date information that you have.

—S. R. M., Sault Ste Marie, Ont.

For the first seven months of the current year, Maritime Telegraph & Telephone reported a gain of 813 in the number of telephone stations connected, a gain which brings the total number to a new high of 41,882 as compared with the former peak of 41,069 at the end of 1937 and the pre-depression record of 40,911 reached in 1931. This increase seems to indicate that earnings for the full year will be better than in 1937 when 78 cents per share was earned

on the common stock, against 73 cents in 1936, 65 cents in 1935, and 63 cents in 1934.

The Maritime Telegraph & Telephone Company has always maintained dividends on the common stock close to earnings, and I think that the upward trend of revenues that has persisted since 1932 should mean the eventual return to the 80-cent rate that was paid from 1928 to 1932 inclusive.

The company's telephone system covers Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. The latter territory is covered through a subsidiary, Atlantic Utilities, Ltd., which owns the entire stock of the Island Telephone Company. In all, a population of over 510,000 is served. Maritime Telegraph and Telephone is in a satisfactory financial position with current assets, as at December 31, 1937, including cash of \$416,991, totaling \$816,354. Total current liabilities are \$306,528, making working capital \$509,826. The price of the company's stock fluctuates but little, is a fairly satisfactory and steady source of income, and, in my opinion, might be classified as a good business man's investment.

SKYNNER LAKE GOLD

Editor, Gold & Dross:

Agents in this district are selling stock of Skykker Lake Gold Mines at 20 cents per share and I would like to know if you can give me any information regarding the standing of the company and if the shares would be considered a good investment.

—M. J. A., Windsor, Ont.

As Skykker Lake Gold Mines is yet in the prospect class the shares are very definitely a speculation. Its property consists of three claims in Deloro township, Porcupine area. I understand the company recently made financial arrangements for further diamond drilling, and officials are at present at the property making preparations to resume operations. Permanent camp buildings have been erected and a road built to the property. Four diamond drill holes previously put down gave low but encouraging values. It is expected about 4,000 feet of drilling will be sufficient to determine the trend of the vein formation at depth.

DISTILLERS CORPORATION-SEAGRAMS

Editor, Gold & Dross:

I have noticed that the shares of Distillers Seagram are still selling absurdly low for a stock paying 50 cents a quarter. Their annual statement looks as if they could afford to pay this dividend. Why is the stock so low? Is it because it is a liquor stock and people think it is an immoral investment? Is it because of lack of confidence in the management, or is there something wrong that is not known to the general public?

—B. W. A., Halifax, N.S.

Undoubtedly one of the reasons for the low price of Distillers Corporation-Seagrams Limited common stock is the uncertain business outlook which has been influenced greatly by European war scares and which is reflected in a very timid market. Another reason, of course, for the high yield on this stock is that companies selling spirits are, to a great extent, dependent upon government policy which may change suddenly and drastically, and, therefore, investors feel entitled to a higher yield than on a stock of a sounder investment rating. Then, too, the liquor companies have always been subject to high taxation and strict regulation of their business.

With the stock selling at 16 1/4, and reckoning the dividend at \$2, the yield is more than 12 per cent. Of course this indicates danger. However, I think there is a fair chance that payments on the \$2 basis will be continued for, in the report for the year ended July 31, 1937, Samuel Bronfman, president, suggests, and the balance sheet indicates, that the company is now adequately financed, and latest reports state that earnings for the fiscal year ended July 31, 1938, are close to the level of 1937, when net income was \$7,444,258, equal, after preferred dividends, to \$3.95 a share on 1,742,645 outstanding no par common shares. In view of the depressed economic conditions that have existed over the last year or so, I think that the company has made a remarkable showing.

Empire Preferences Vital to B.C. Lumber

(Continued from Page 17)

from the Orient; but are concentrating upon demanding "an end to ruinous foreign tariff discriminations against United States lumber." The quotation is from a statement recently issued by West Coast Lumbermen's Associations at Seattle and refers, of course, to the Empire preferences. United States lumbermen, upon being confronted with statistics showing the advance made by the B.C. lumber industry blame all their own troubles not upon domestic conditions, which have severely curtailed their markets, but upon the Empire preferences. They entirely ignore the fact that it was at their behest the United States government imposed tariff restrictions upon B.C. lumber which almost caused the industry on the Canadian Pacific Coast to give up the ghost. It was, in fact, only the Empire treaties which prevented the industry's untimely demise.

United States West Coast lumbermen recently issued a statement showing that in the first seven months of 1938 lumber exports were 89 per cent less than for the corresponding period in 1929. No comparison was made of domestic sales during the same periods but in view of internal market conditions it is highly probable that they were proportionally as low or even lower than the export figures.

On July 31 last in the United States West Coast lumber and logging industry there were 10,830 men engaged on full time, 17,350 on part time and 31,800 wholly unemployed. Extensive propaganda is being directed at the Empire preferences as being responsible for the loss of export business, recession in production and the consequent large scale unemployment.

ACTUALLY restrictive tariffs, labor strife and adverse internal conditions have so disrupted the general flow of business that not only has their domestic consumption shrunk to

a low volume, but foreign buyers have lost confidence in their ability to carry out contracts if given.

Early in the year a prominent United States lumberman stated to the Maritime Commission: "Due to strike conditions since 1936, buyers in the Argentine have had very little dependence on deliveries. Continuance of these interruptions and lack of adequate supplies from the American Southern States has caused most of the Argentine buyers to increase their purchases of lumber from the Baltic." In Washington, Oregon and California in November, 1937, there were 40 strikes affecting the lumber industry and over 100,000 man days were lost.

While market uncertainties resulting from war tension overseas have of late reacted against British Columbia's export lumber trade, none of the larger sawmills have so far shut down. While July water-borne shipments reached an all-time high record of 104,000,000 board feet, August returns showed a substantial decline.

THE lumber industry is B.C.'s greatest asset. Four-fifths of the productive area of the Province is suitable only for growing timber and in 1936 B.C. forests yielded products valued at over \$72,000,000. The biggest sawmill in the British Empire, owned by the Canadian Western Lumber Company, is situated on the Fraser River at New Westminster. A few miles from Vancouver are the plants of the Canadian White Pine Company and British Columbia Plywoods Limited, both owned by the H. R. MacMillan Export Company, the largest manufacturers of sawn lumber, plywood and flush doors in Canada. These two plants alone employ 900 men, all white, and have an annual payroll of over \$1,000,000.

Dotted over the mainland and islands adjacent to the B.C. Coast are numerous other lumber and pulp mills

and the industry is of paramount importance to the Province. Any action by those responsible for drafting the United Kingdom-United States trade agreement which would tend to interfere with Canada's existing lumber preferences within the Empire would prove a body blow from which the Canadian Pacific Coast lumber industry might never recover.

WATER SHIPMENTS TO U.S. DOMESTIC MARKETS

	Wash. & Oregon	B.C.
1926	3,365,216 M	400,569 M
1927	3,232,107	342,062
1928	3,296,017	320,055
1929	3,121,600	368,553
1930	2,566,717	332,289
1931	2,134,059	207,586
1932	1,313,540	79,683
1933	1,553,782	29,528
1934	1,169,668	28,735
1935	1,725,936	62,013
1936	1,901,795	160,041
1937	2,109,440	108,676

27,489,877 2,439,790
 High: 3,365,216 (1926) 400,569 (1926)
 Low: 1,169,668 (1934) 28,735 (1934)

EXPORT

	Wash. & Oregon	B.C.
1926	1,482,106 M	312,174 M
1927	1,596,292	346,422
1928	1,629,512	381,392
1929	1,613,066	399,498
1930	1,111,184	380,011
1931	916,423	358,543
1932	537,038	367,207
1933	645,077	633,072
1934	719,778	830,730
1935	564,131	791,965
1936	498,276	1,042,954
1937	609,940	998,702

11,922,753 6,842,670
 High: 1,629,512 (1928) 1,042,954 (1936)
 Low: 537,038 (1932) 367,207 (1932)

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CONCERNING INSURANCE

Loss Prevention Pays

BY GEORGE GILBERT

WHILE setting apart a specific period each year and designating it "Fire Prevention Week" serves to direct attention to the heavy and largely unnecessary annual toll of life and property taken by fire, it is the year-round prevention work carried on by the various public authorities and the insurance interests throughout the country that has produced the tangible results in recent years in the way of a material reduction in the fire waste and a corresponding reduction in the average rate for fire insurance.

There is no question that a very important function, in organizing and co-ordinating fire prevention activities throughout Canada, has been performed by the Dominion Fire Prevention Association, which came into existence as a result of a meeting in Ottawa in December, 1918, immediately following the Armistice. In attendance at this gathering were representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Canadian Fire Underwriters Association, the Canadian Credit Men's Association, the non-tariff insurance companies, the Canadian Retail Merchants Association, the Fire Insurance Brokers Association, the Canadian Wholesale Grocers Association, the All-Canada Fire Insurance Federation, the Canadian Bankers Association, the British Columbia Underwriters Association, the Dominion Mortgage and Investment Association, the Dominion Association of Fire Chiefs, the United Farmers of Ontario, the United Farmers of Alberta, the Ottawa Fire Insurance Agents Association, the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, the Toronto Insurance Conference, and the Ontario Boards of Trade.

AT THIS meeting the argument was advanced that fire insurance rates having increased to a point where they imposed an onerous and impossible burden upon the country at large, it was the duty of the Dominion Government to institute some measure of relief. In reply, it was pointed out that the prevailing rates for fire insurance were based upon the amount of the fire losses, and that the amount of the fire losses was determinable by the individual property owners and occupants.

In the annual report of the Dominion Fire Commissioner, from which this information is taken, it is stated that the net result of the gathering was the formation of the Dominion Fire Prevention Association as a purely voluntary public service enterprise with a central office to be financially supported by the Dominion Government. Membership was confined to national and provincial organizations, and W. H. Shapley, representing the Canadian Manufacturers Association, was made president.

Among the first resolutions adopted by the Association was one to conduct an advertising campaign similar to that of the Food Control Board during the war, but the lowest tender submitted for a two months' publicity campaign, \$78,000, was not accepted, and no further action along this line was taken. In this connection, the Commissioner points out that, although the Association has spent nothing on advertising, it has received more free space in newspapers and periodicals than any other national enterprise, and that in twenty-one years its total expenditure upon extension work has amounted to \$37,496.

It was also resolved that fire prevention education by means of pamphlets, lantern slides and moving

pictures be introduced into public schools. This, it is pointed out, was early accomplished and in most provinces has been carried on without cessation up to the present time. It was further resolved that inspection of properties be undertaken by other than insurance inspectors; and this led eventually to the establishment of inspection bureaus in all the larger fire departments and the gradual addition of fire prevention activities to the duties of all brigades in the Dominion.

Another resolution adopted was: That in view of the efficiency of automatic sprinkler protection, a special campaign be instituted to encourage the installation of sprinklers in all properties where life and large values are at stake. In this connection, it is noted that between the years 1919 and 1926 no less than 8,000 large properties in Canada were sprinklered, and it is estimated that at present some 26,000 industrial, commercial and other occupancies in Canada have maximum safety and minimum insurance rates as a result.

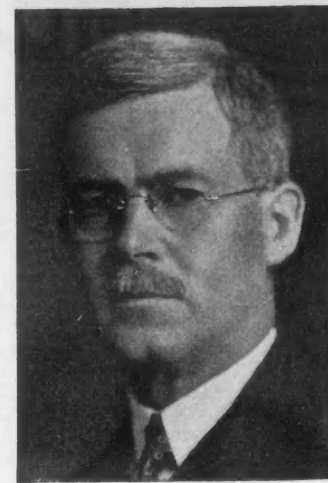
As to other results accomplished by the fire prevention campaign, it is pointed out that during the years 1919-21 the average annual fire loss in Canada was estimated at \$60,000,000; in 1922 actual statistical returns placed it at \$54,500,000; that each succeeding year has witnessed a decline; and that during the past three years the annual fire loss has averaged \$22,500,000. In Ontario alone the fire loss in 1922 was \$22,100,000; in 1923, \$18,300,000; in 1924, \$16,000,000, and in 1927, \$8,130,000.

IT IS also noted that prior to 1922 fifty per cent. of Canada's fire loss occurred in less than one per cent. of the fires. That was a time when conflagrations wiped out cities, towns and villages. In 1921 the number of \$1,000,000 fires was 23; in 1922 the number was 25; in 1923 and 1924 the number was reduced to 2; in 1925 and 1926 to 1; and since 1926 Canada has experienced no \$1,000,000 fire save the St. John Harbor fire in 1931 and the Port Alfred Pulp fire in 1932.

In 1922 the fire loss in the cities alone in Canada amounted to \$16,900,000, or \$5.95 per capita, whereas in 1937 the loss totaled \$6,913,000, or \$1.52 per capita. The fire protection, including the personnel of the brigades, is stated to be at least three times more efficient than in 1922. In 1922 the loss in manufacturing properties amounted to \$18,048,000, or forty per cent. of the total loss for Canada, while in 1937 the loss in factory properties was only \$3,604,000. In 1922 the loss in mercantile properties was \$12,917,000, as compared with \$5,147,000 in 1937. In 1922 the loss in residential properties was \$9,004,000, while in 1937, although there was an increase of almost 100 per cent. in the number of dwelling fires, the total loss was \$7,900,000.

In 1922 the average loss in each fire in Canada was \$1,913, whereas in 1937 the average loss was \$508. In 1922, 51 per cent. of all the fires caused a loss of less than \$1,000, while in 1937, 89 per cent. of the fires caused a loss of less than \$1,000.

It is pointed out that if the conditions existing in 1920-1922 had been continued, the property loss in Canada in 1937 would have been \$75,000,000 instead of \$22,500,000; and that if the insurance rates of 1920-1922 had been continued, property owners in 1937 would have paid \$110,000,000 to the insurance companies instead of \$42,500,000. During this period, it is noted, insurance losses have been re-



A. N. MITCHELL, President, Canada Life Assurance Company, who is scheduled to address the 33rd annual meeting of the American Life Convention, to be held at Chicago, October 10 to 14. His subject will be "Thrifty and Cheap Money."

duced from an average of 50 cents per \$100 of insured property to an average of 16 cents per \$100 of insured property, while insurance rates have been reduced from \$1.11 per \$100 of insured risk to an average of 69 cents per \$100 of insured risk.

MONTH'S LIFE INSURANCE SALES TOTAL \$27,996,000

SALES of new ordinary life insurance in Canada and Newfoundland in August totaled \$27,996,000, according to returns compiled by the Life Insurance Sales Research Bureau, and given out by the Canadian Life Insurance Officers Association.

Detailed sales by provinces, based on returns by 18 companies having 87% of the total insurance in force, exclusive of group and wholesale insurance, annuities, pension bonds without insurance, reinsurance, revivals, etc., were as follows:—British Columbia, \$2,113,000; Alberta, \$1,234,000; Saskatchewan, \$769,000; Manitoba, \$1,775,000; Ontario, \$11,618,000; Quebec, \$7,824,000; New Brunswick, \$759,000; Nova Scotia, \$1,353,000; Prince Edward Island, \$107,000; Newfoundland, \$444,000; total, \$27,996,000.

HARD DRINKERS SHOW HIGH MORTALITY RATE

STATISTICS compiled by insurance companies prove conclusively that the excessive use of alcohol increases mortality quite materially. Nevertheless, a large percentage of drinkers are entitled to life insurance in some form, either standard or sub-standard. The difficulty lies in determining just where to draw the line in the excessive use of liquor but, with good judgment, based on individual company statistics, the effect of alcohol can be appraised fairly accurately. These observations were made by Mr. R. C. McCann, Associate Actuary of the Equitable Life of Iowa at the meeting of the Actuarial Society and the American Institute of Actuaries in New York on October 5.

Remarkable strides in the field of aviation have necessitated constant changes in rules for underwriting persons who fly. Commercial airlines now carry over ten times as many passengers in a single month as they carried in the entire year of 1927. Practically no restrictions, except as to the amount of insurance accepted, are now placed upon applicants who admit much flying over regularly scheduled air routes. The trend is toward increased liberalization. That there is still some extra hazard involved in flying, however, is indicated by the fact that the general rating for transport pilots still averages about \$25 per thousand of insurance.

INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:
I have been informed that insurance payable at death of \$300.00 may be obtained by paying an application fee of \$3.00 and a premium of \$8.00 a year from the Western Mutual Travelers Aid Society, 515 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.

I should be very glad if you could give me any information with reference to the Society, as to whether they are a licensed Life Insurance Company, also any particulars as to their life insurance undertakings, and whether you think they are safe to insure with.

—C. A., New Westminster, B.C.

Western Mutual Travelers Aid Society, of Vancouver, B.C., is not a licensed life insurance company, nor is it a licensed fraternal benefit society, but is what is known as a mutual benefit society. It is not required to maintain a deposit with the Government for the protection of policyholders.

I would advise against insuring with it, and to buy what insurance protection is needed from a regularly licensed legal reserve life insurance institution. Legal reserve life insurance is cheaper in the long run, and you also avoid future loss and disappointment.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

Would you let me know what you think of a Government annuity at the present rates as a type of investment for a person up in years?

—L. K. N., Montreal, Que.

As a means of providing a sure income for a person of advanced age, a Government annuity at the present rates can be heartily recommended, as by means of such annuity a larger income may be secured than can be obtained on any other investment it

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about
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NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's Insurance advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one subject only. If information on more than one subject is desired the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional question. Inquiries which do not fill the above conditions will not be answered.

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would be absolutely safe to put money into.

This larger income is due, of course, to the fact that in providing the income the principal is also being gradually exhausted, but the more than counterbalancing advantage is that the income is one which cannot be outlived however far into the future the life of the annuitant may extend.

By putting money into an annuity, a person also avoids investment and reinvestment worries and losses, which are usually unavoidable if one's income is derived from stocks, bonds or mortgages.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would like to get a report on the Great American Insurance Co. of New York, as to their financial standing, whether they are licensed here, and any other information which a policyholder should have.

—B. F. M., Toronto, Ont.

Great American Insurance Company, with head office at New York and Canadian head office at Montreal, was incorporated and commenced business in 1872. It has been operating in Canada under Dominion registry since 1904, and has a deposit with the Government at Ottawa of \$1,167,466 for the protection of Canadian policyholders exclusively. It is regularly licensed in this country for the transaction of fire, aircraft, earthquake, explosion, hail, inland transportation, personal property, sprinkler leakage, tornado, automobile (excluding insurance against loss by reason of bodily injury to the person), falling aircraft insurance, and insurance against loss of or damage to property caused by vehicles. All claims are readily collectable, and the company is safe to insure with.

At the end of 1937 its total assets in Canada were \$1,311,576.14, while its total liabilities in this country amounted to \$422,764.38, showing a surplus here of \$888,811.76. Its head office financial statement showed total assets of \$46,447,093; total liabilities except capital, \$15,897,247; surplus as regards policyholders, \$30,549,846; capital paid up, \$8,150,000; net surplus over capital, unearned premium reserves and all liabilities, \$22,399,846. It enjoys an excellent standing in the business.

SHOULD WE BONUS OUR NATURAL PRODUCTS?

(Continued from Page 17)

And much of the manufacturing was the processing or finishing of our own raw materials, examples being the milling of grain, the refining of metals, and the manufacture of pulp and paper. We have little of that peculiarly manufacturing activity which is found in Great Britain, Germany and Belgium, where raw materials are imported, and finished goods are shipped out, the industry existing through its ability to finish goods at low cost.

WE ARE now shocked to find that our natural products fail to sell as they used to. Probably we do not realize as yet the full significance of a price guarantee for western wheat. It means that, after paying premiums for two generations for the protection of our imported industries, we are now called upon to pay a premium to support the one thing which we regarded as best of all, and which along with the other natural industries, has carried the burden of the protected industries upon its shoulders. If we, as consumers and taxpayers, have now to carry the indigenous as well as the exotic industries, is not our future gloomy indeed?

The failure of wheat, and live stock, and lumber, to sell in their usual volume and at their usual prices in the world's markets is not necessarily due to costs made artificially high by protection. Of course if the producer could buy his machinery, his oil, his clothing, building materials and other requirements in an open market, he could put up a better fight than he can now, and might be able to live on sixty cent wheat and twenty-five cent butter. Canadian goods might undercut some now being sold by other countries.

But this would not affect the situation materially. The fact is that importing countries are not buying as much as they formerly did, because of economic policies designed to make them more self-contained. The trouble is not so much in comparative costs as in actual shrinkage in the volume of buying in the world markets.

THIS brings us to the heart of the whole question. Trade is a reciprocal proposition. Every import creates an export, and export trade itself can not be maintained unless the exporting nation is itself prepared to import. A balance one way or the other is possible through transfer of credit or investment funds, but such a situation must reach an end at some time, since there is a limit to the amount of money that one country is willing to invest in another. Therefore, when some of the greatest buyers of goods turn from trade to self-sufficiency, they compel others to do the same. Germany, Italy, Russia, Japan and others today are striving to live off their own resources to the greatest possible degree. Some of them even control foreign exchange so that there is no liberty in respect to purchases abroad.

Of course every one is striving for exports, but they all know that their own policies are killing export possibilities. They encourage exports to get gold or essentials for their own existence, not to make possible free buying by their own citizens. It is a policy which contemplates war rather than peace as the normal goal of existence.

Under these conditions the cards are stacked against the country which wants reciprocal trade. However firmly we may believe in Adam Smith's division of labor as the secret of success, we are prevented from practicing it. The resort of several great nations to exchange control and barter creates a gap in the field of world trade which simply can not be filled at present. And among the others there are so many restrictive tariffs, quotas, and exceptions that normal trade with them is stifled. The reciprocal trade agreements entered into by Canada as well as by many other countries are not signs of trade activity; they are rather the exceptions that prove the rule. And the rule of today is national self-sufficiency.

IT WAS inevitable that the decrease in buying should bring an increase in pressure on the selling end. While countries such as Germany encourage exports by pooling exchange for imports of the raw materials needed for the export lines, others which have no exchange control adopt more direct means, such as a subsidy or bonus. Swedish steel, Finnish paper, Danish bacon and New Zealand butter are examples of products receiving support of one kind or another. Restrictive control, designed to cultivate the market in the maximum interest of the producers, so as to just fill the demand without depressing the price, exist in tin and certain other commodities.

modities. Brazil has destroyed large quantities of coffee, and the United States tries to restrict its cotton supply. Canada for years carried a surplus of wheat rather than dump it on a sensitive world market.

An export bonus or subsidy encourages the dumping of goods on world markets at low prices. It enables the industry to produce at a profit while selling at a loss. Of course the difference comes out of the public purse, and there must be a limit somewhere. A country must get tired of helping to provide foreigners with a product at less than cost.

Wheat has been an object of concern to the government of Canada ever since the western pools accumulated a surplus in a declining market. In one year a bonus of five cents a bushel was paid by the Dominion. Last year there was a guaranteed minimum of 87½ cents per bushel, but the market held above that. This year the guarantee is 80 cents. This, it should be noted, is the price for No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat, delivered at the lake head. Prices for other grades are to be scaled down. And of course they are all subject to deduction of freight and handling charges. They do not mean any more than forty to sixty cents to the average prairie farmer. These prices, nevertheless, are intended to cover costs and therefore to provide the western grower with the equivalent of a minimum wage. As recent market prices have been between 60 cents and 70 cents, the 80 cent guarantee is a real advantage to the farmer, which at the same time threatens to cost the government as high as \$40 millions, on a crop of 300 million bushels.

THE Dominion government has undoubtedly been influenced by the plight of the western farmer in recent years, and is using the wheat price guarantee as a means of assuring that a fair amount of money will go into his pocket. At the same time it must be recognized that the guarantee has many of the features of the bonus plans used by other countries. It does not fix the price, and therefore does not bear down on the Canadian consumer who, along with the foreign consumer, will derive whatever benefit there may be in a depressed market. And it applies to all wheat reported, whether for export or domestic consumption. Like other bonuses, it seeks its justification on the basis that it is better to produce and sell at some expense to the public purse, rather than to remain idle. But by the very same reasoning, it encourages people to keep producing something in greater quantity than the world wants. An 80-cent return for a 65-cent article creates an artificial stimulus which the world situation does not warrant.

What we find, therefore, is that we have been jockeyed into the position of subsidizing a natural product. When the world traded more freely, encouraging the division of labor and the specialization of a nation's industry, we deliberately chose to counteract that by a policy of protection. Now that the world is forcing us to be more self-sustaining, we deliberately choose to pay for continued specialization.

There is something here which is not logical. Why should we not take refusal of wheat at its face value, answer it by refusal to buy manufactured goods? The less foreign exchange we get through the sale of grain and other products, the less foreign goods we will be able to buy. Is this not the chance for a natural and sound protective policy, which will in some measure broaden our industrial life?

Against it there is only the prospect of more and more subsidizing of exports in a hostile market, with ever-increasing deficits. For we may be sure that wheat will not stand alone. Live stock prices are largely influenced by prices of grains, and if the whole scale of prices is low there will be a rush to grow and sell wheat at a guaranteed price while other production suffers. Growers of tobacco, flax, sugar beets and vegetables will become restive, and forceful arguments will be submitted for assistance to the lumbering and fishing industries.

It is evident that a bonus plan which favors favoritism will not suffice, and that once seriously embarked on this course, we will be compelled to travel far and wide. A plan which taxes primary producers to protect industrial corporations, and which in turn taxes industrial corporations, to bonus primary producers, is questionable. And yet that is just where we now seem to be headed.

Financial Editor, Saturday Night.

With many others of your subscribers, I find your market analysis and opinions most worthwhile.

—M. H. Neepawa, Man.

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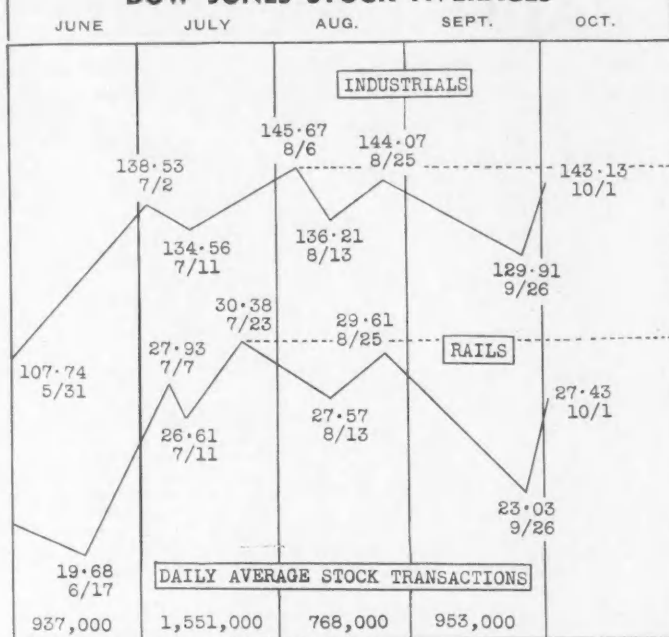
(Continued from Page 17)

132/122, could be normally expected, for technical reasons that were therein given, to culminate around the 130 level.

Now that Europe seems on the way out as an immediate market depressant, there is still the question as to whether the market recession, which started in early August out of purely domestic considerations, has further to go, or if resumption of the main upward movement is now in order. Various considerations, such as the attainment, on Monday, Sept. 26, as discussed above, of the 130 downside objective by the industrial average; the promising domestic business prospect for the last quarter of this year; the removal of the war fright, plus the opportunity that such fright gave the market to develop any weaknesses that it otherwise contained; all suggest that the advancing trend of the past several days marks resumption of the main upward movement, with objectives, as estimated by us, at 160/165 on the industrial average.

At the September 26 low of 23.03 on the rails, 129.91 on the industrials, the latter average had decisively penetrated its previous support point of September 17, but the rail average fell just short of a decisive, or 1.01 point, penetration. Thus, considering the two averages jointly, as Dow's theory requires, a double bottom was established September 26. If both averages can now decisively penetrate their September 21 rally points, they will have formed the zigzag upward pattern by which a change in trend is signalled, and will implement the bullish viewpoint expressed above. Such upward penetration was effected by the industrial average on Friday, September 30, and would be confirmed should the rail average, subsequently, close at or above 26.87.

DOW JONES STOCK AVERAGES



OIL

BY T. E. KEYES

FOR some time I have been going to tell you something about Alberta's oil fields. While I wasn't able to visit these fields personally as I had planned, I have obtained interesting information from two reliable sources. One is Dr. G. S. Hume of the Dominion Geological Survey who has just made an inspection trip of several areas. The other man equally as reliable doesn't want to be quoted.

Dr. Hume just completed a trip through the north-east part of the province taking in the area from Edmonton to Lloydminster, Sask. The doctor tells me that Lloydminster as yet can be classed as a gas field. There are several excellent gas producers there. Some of these wells have had good showings of oil, and one of the operating companies has decided to drill a deep test well to around 4,000 ft. This well will be known as Lloydminster Royalties.

About 25 miles south of this field in the Ribstone area, the doctor tells me the Dina Oil Co. have two wells, each producing about 20 bbls. a day. The same company has a small refinery plant nearby and processes this oil right in the field. The oil sand from which production is obtained at these two Dina wells is very shallow, being only a few inches thick. A well drilled a little further north and west of these locations had an oil sand of around 8 ft. Hence it is possible that a good field may yet be found in the Ribstone area, as large production would depend upon getting a thick porous oil sand.

East of this area near Unity, Sask., Franco Oils is drilling a well. The company has encountered several gas-producing horizons and also excellent showings of oil. The Franco Co. has applied to the City of Saskatoon for a franchise to supply the city with gas. This company is also interested in several other fields, such as Lloydminster, Kinsella, Cardston and Steveston where it holds large potential oil and gas acreage.

At Vermilion, Alta., a gas well was brought into production a day or so after Dr. Hume's visit. Consequently the doctor had no first hand information as to the size of this well, but from other sources it is stated to be a good commercial well.

In the Battlevue area, the Alberta Company is carrying on a drilling program. This was the only comment the Doctor would make on this area.

Petroleum Structures No. 1 located on the Bearberry Structure west of Red Deer, is drilling around 4,000 ft. The Anglo-Canadian, Calgary & Edmonton Corp., Niel McQueen interests and the Calgary Gas Co. are jointly interested in this development.

In the Wainwright area, several wells are still producing oil but there is no new development.

On the Calling Valley Structure, Sentinel Oils is drilling around 7,000 ft., while the New Valley well is preparing to resume drilling from 8,400 ft. This structure is just a short distance north east of Turner Valley and fairly good showings of



B. S. FITZPATRICK, advertising manager of the Tuckett Tobacco Company Limited who has been appointed a director of that company. Mr. Fitzpatrick is widely known to the tobacco trade and in advertising circles throughout Canada.

a high grade paraffin oil, entirely different from Turner Valley oil, have been encountered at the New Valley well.

In the Calgary district, Moose Oils No. 2 well, located on the Moose Dome structure, is being deepened from 1,550 feet. As this is written it is below 1,600 ft. This well has been producing a small quantity of oil for about a year.

At the Watson structure, two wells are being drilled. The Mar Jon well is at a depth of about 5,500 ft. There is about enough gas from this well to fire the boilers. The Maxmount on the same structure and located about two miles from the Mar Jon well, is drilling at around 4,600 ft.

In Southern Alberta there are several wells drilling. In the Taber field which can be classed as a semi-proven field, as Plains No. 2 well is shipping oil regularly, there are two wells drilling. In the Milk River area, the Anglo-Canadian Milk River No. 1 is drilling below 1,600 feet.

British capital is taking an interest in the development and marketing of Alberta oil. Last week a large London Trust Co. wrote the Alberta Petroleum Association for information as to the cost of building a pipeline to Vancouver. The attention of the Turner Valley Field was brought to the attention of Britishers by Mr. Beverley Baxter in a letter written by him and published in the London Sunday Times. Mr. Baxter pointed out that a German Company was prepared to build this pipeline and accept crude oil in payment.

Three wells are now drilling in the line and should be completed very shortly. They are Brown No. 5, Consolidated No. 1 and Richwell. The following wells are nearing the line or producing horizons: Davies No. 4, West Turner No. 3 and Consolidated No. 2. It is reported that all of these wells are within 200 feet of the line. This means that Turner Valley will have six new producers before the end of October. Royalty No. 37 spudded in the first of this week and York No. 1 is erecting derrick and it is expected it will be spudded in by the time these lines

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ENGINEER'S ADVICE

Mr. Schneider recommended extensive Diamond Drilling at above point where formation is similar to Camlaren (Mining Corp.) structure. (They indicated good values to depth of 600 ft. by Diamond Drilling and since have commenced shaft sinking).

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Head Office: Toronto
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT CANADA

are read. Vantage Oils which has been standing for several months at a depth of 100 ft. resumed drilling last week as also did East Crest No. 4. The latter company is reported to have obtained four legal subdivisions from Okalta Oils.

The following well depths are reported: Royalite No. 34 at 5,902 ft., Royalite No. 35 at 3,403 ft., Royalite No. 36 at 2,619 ft., Home No. 2 at 7,060 ft., Brown No. 5 at 6,933 ft., 259 ft. in the line; Consolidated at 7,753 ft., 230 ft. in the line; Richwell at 6,707 ft., 24 ft. in the line; Brown Consolidated No. 1 at 6,304 ft., D. & D. at 2,767 ft., Davies No. 4 at 6,743 ft., Command at 6,474 ft., Extension at 4,465 ft., Anglo No. 1 at 7,344 ft., Anglo No. 3 at 3,946 ft., Anglo Milk River at 1,665 ft., Petroleum Structures at 3,954 ft., Royal Canadian No. 2 at 6,560 ft., West Turner No. 3 at 6,535 ft.

And it all started when Turner Valley Royalties, the first crude oil well in the Turner Valley field, blew into production in June, 1936.

PHILIPPINE TELEPHONE

PUBLIC offering is being made of \$1,000,000 of 6% first mortgage fifteen-year sinking fund bonds of the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company by W. C. Pitfield & Company, Limited. The bonds are dated July 1, 1938, mature July 1, 1953, and are payable, principal and interest, in United States funds in Canada and in San Francisco, Cal., or at the holder's option in Philippine pesos in Manila. A semi-annual sinking fund equal to 1% of bonds issued, to commence on July 1, 1938, is provided for their retirement.

This offering is of particular interest inasmuch as it has been some years since any foreign public utility financing has been undertaken in Canada. It is possible that this underwriting may be the forerunner of additional foreign corporation financing in this country, because of regulations affecting the issue of securities in the United States. It is also of interest that Hunter L. Gary, Chairman of the Philippine Company, is also Chairman of British Columbia Telephone Co.

WE DISCUSS THIS WEEK

Under this heading, SATURDAY NIGHT analyzes each week, at somewhat greater length than is possible in Gold & Dross, a security which it believes to hold especial interest for investors.

INTERNATIONAL NICKEL

IN COUNSELLING investors upon the employment of their money, we have repeatedly pointed out the advisability of purchasing stocks which offer appeal solely on the basis of possible advances in earnings and share prices in the event of war. The warning does not apply to the stocks of companies with generally favorable prospects, demand for whose products would be further stimulated by war. Such a company is International Nickel.

At the close of the Great War, the principal consumption of nickel was in armaments. Immediately following the war, production and sales sank to low levels. At that time the company instituted an extensive research organization to study the application of nickel to all industries with the result that the current production of nickel for peace time use in industry exceeds the peak during the war years. The industrial demands for nickel appear to be without limitation, as new uses are continually being found, but it is more than probable that a major war would lend considerable impetus to the sale of the company's primary product.

International Nickel produces more than 80 per cent. of the world's nickel requirements. Although ore reserves of the Canadian mines are in excess of 250,000,000 tons—including both proven and indicated ore—which is equal to fifty years of operations at the current rate of production, the company maintains an active exploration department to examine nickel deposits in all parts of the world. One such deposit in Finland—the Kallavunturi mine—is being equipped to begin operations in 1940, and by 1941 it is estimated that 1,000,000 pounds of nickel and 500,000 pounds of copper will be obtained from this source.

While the rate of operations is determined primarily by the demand for nickel, copper and platinum have become increasingly important in recent years, and the company now ranks as the fourth or fifth largest producer of copper in the world.

TWELVE years ago the management of International Nickel decided that price was the least important factor in determining the consumption of its product, even during periods of severe and prolonged depression. In 1937, nickel consumption was three times that in 1926, and in the twelve year interval it was the only world commodity whose price had not varied. International Nickel's management had realized the ill effects of price

fluctuation on a natural resource industry due to the failure to keep production attuned to consumption as it varied throughout the world, and became the self-appointed adjuster of nickel output on a rapidly-shrinking world market that was suffering from the world depression.

In a market that, in 1929, reached its peak to that date, International Nickel refused to advance its prices. And in 1932 when demand for its products reached its lowest ebb, the company refused to reduce its prices. It did so because it knew that in most of the uses to which non-ferrous metals are put, they represent only a minor part of the cost of the finished product. In short, it is not the price of the non-ferrous metal, but the cost of the finished article which determines consumption. Only rarely does raw nickel cost more than 5 per cent. of the ultimate price of the finished item.

THE company's copper output in 1937 was close to 200,000,000 lbs. which is capacity for the copper refinery. It is estimated that copper output this year will again run close to capacity. In the future, as world consumption of nickel surpasses 250,000,000 pounds per year, it is likely that International Nickel will cease to produce about twice as much nickel as copper—the ratio which it has maintained in the past. In all probability, copper production will be held at 300,000,000 pounds a year, or approximately 20 1/2 pounds of copper for each common share outstanding. That means that an increase of 1 cent in the price of a pound of copper will increase per share earnings by 20 cents. If copper prices rise to 15 cents per pound above this year's probable average of about 10 cents, it means that per share earnings will be increased by \$1. (August statistics on copper—the latest available—were highly favorable. In spite of substantial increases in output, the world's refined stocks decreased, and world deliveries were up 6 per cent. above July. The export demand during August was the highest of the year to date and continued firmness is anticipated.)

International Nickel's earnings in 1937 were \$3.32 per share, up from the \$2.40 per share earned in 1936, and more than double 1929 earnings of \$1.47 per share. Although exports of nickel in the first seven months of the current year into the United States—which consumed 55,000 tons in 1937 from a total output of 103,850 tons—were only 11,000 tons, or

New Issue

\$1,000,000

Philippine Long Distance Telephone Company

First Mortgage 6% 15-Year Sinking Fund Bonds, Series A

To be dated July 1st, 1938.

To mature July 1st, 1953.

Principal and semi-annual interest (July 1st and January 1st) payable at the holder's option in lawful money of the United States at any branch of the Company's bankers in Montreal, Toronto, or Vancouver, or at the office of Wells Fargo Bank & Union Trust Company, San Francisco, California, or in Philippine pesos at the office of Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation, Manila, P.I. Coupon Bonds in denominations of \$500 and \$1,000, registerable as to principal only; Fully Registered Bonds in denominations of \$1,000 or multiples thereof.

Trustee: Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.

In the opinion of Counsel, these Bonds will be a legal investment for Insurance Companies registered under the Canadian and British Insurance Companies' Act, 1932.

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at a rate of about one-third the 1937 average, well-sustained foreign sales indicate that the company will net over \$2 a share on its common this year. With the prospective expenditure of \$14,000,000 in development work in 1938, the company will have spent some \$80,000,000 on such activities in the past 11 years. And yet its cash position has improved steadily, and with no increase in its capitalization. The liquid position of the company is very strong, with total current assets of \$85,508,083 as of December 31, 1937, compared with \$78,869,263 in 1936. In 1937, cash alone amounted to \$48,871,396 against total current liabilities of \$18,401,360.

With earnings this year reasonably assured of more than covering the \$2 dividend rate, the common stock provides a yield that, for security, compares favorably with the average industrial issue. The wide marketability of the stock, combined with the demonstrated ability of the management to expand the sale of its products, make International Nickel, at current prices of 51, a sound investment which combines a reasonably secure yield with attractive possibilities of appreciation. The stock reached a high of 76 1/2 in 1937 with a low of 32 1/2 to date and a low of 37.

long trail. Close to \$500,000 has been paid out for material and supplies, and added to which will be the cost of transportation, construction and development. The objective is to bring the mine into production within eleven months from this date.

Income Tax authorities at Ottawa appear to have recognized the adverse influence of taxation which has been interpreted in mining circles as an impost on capital gains. New trial measures are now reported in prospect under which any mining activity which creates capital will not be taxed. As I see it, the new measure still leaves room for differences of interpretation as to what tax officials regard as income and what mining interests look upon as creation of capital, or capital gains.

In regard to mining in general in Canada, there has been a recent remarkable change. A short time ago, the outlook was dull, and almost

gloomy. The attitude of tax authorities, the fear of the securities commission, together with the general threat of world war, had combined to discourage not only prospectors, but also the promoter, speculator and developer. Now, however, the clouds are moving away. Only very little would now be required to cause optimism to burst like a flame all out across the new mining fields. The tax authorities have shown signs of yielding to reason. The securities commission, more particularly in Ontario, is showing a keen and capable desire to co-operate with mining endeavor rather than hamper progress. —and, also, the threat of war for a period at least has been relegated to a background, left sitting side by side with tragic Czechoslovakia.

I have watched closely the mining trend in this country for three decades. This has covered a varied range. Labor strife, world war, depression, inflation, etc. Right now, granted the

menace of war has actually been removed for a reasonable length of time, the mining industry of Canada has every appearance of being on the eve of another period of great expansion.

Red Lake Gold Shore has been closed down. The expenditure of \$100,000 in search for additional ore has been recommended. Failure to secure these funds would leave the company with no alternative than to salvage whatever possible from the remaining broken ore as well as equipment.

Base Metals Mining Corporation could go ahead with production on a profitable basis with its Monarch Mine under the existing prices for lead and zinc. A large tonnage of ore carrying an average of 28 per cent. lead and zinc is developed ready for production. The mill is also modernized and improved and capable of handling a record tonnage.

DOMINION Battleship LINOLEUM

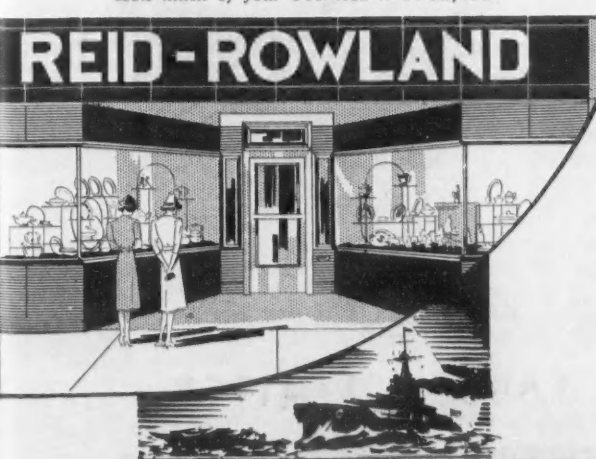


says J. W. M. REID
REID-ROWLAND
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"How much of your Overhead is Underfoot?"



MINES

BY J. A. MCRAE

MADSEN RED LAKE is increasing mill capacity by 20 per cent., with a view toward attaining a rate of 360 tons daily by Christmas. The grade of ore is exceeding the earlier estimates, and recovery has been averaging over 77 per cent. Provided such a recovery is maintained, the enlarged plant will be capable of producing \$75,000 monthly, for an operating profit of over \$40,000, or a rate of approximately \$500,000 annually.

Berens River Mines at Favourable Lake' in Northern Ontario, is carrying out a program which illustrates the courage with which pioneers are pushing efforts into far sections of the country. This company is delivering 2,500 tons of material by boat up Lake Winnipeg to Berens River. From here a roadway is being built through almost virgin wilderness over which this large mass of material will have to be hauled by tractor train during the winter. Over this long trail will be hauled the equipment for a mill of 225 tons daily capacity. Also, turbines for the company's own hydro-electric power development will be taken in over the

REAL ESTATE, MUNICIPAL BOND QUOTATIONS

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REAL ESTATE ISSUES	
Ancora Apartments 6 1/2/49	38 43
Ancora Place 4/56	52 58
Balfour Building 6/43	29 33
Bay-Adelaide Garage 6 1/2/47	29 33
Bloor St. George Rly. 7/46	40 45
Deer Park Manor 7/49	41 46
Dominion Square 6/48	45 50
Ellis Park Apts. 6 1/2/46	48 53
Godfrey Realty 6/42	39 44
Lord Nelson Hotel 4/47	44 48
Mayor Building 6 1/2/42	39 43
Montreal Apartments 8 1/2/48	62 67
Northern Ont. Bldg. 6 1/2/39	96 100
Ontario Building 8 1/2/43	25 30
Ogilvy Realty 5 1/2/31	70 74
Richmond Bay 6 1/2/47	92 96
Richmond Building 7/47	16 20
St. Cath-St. Cath. Rly. 4/37	39 43
Vancouver Georgia Hotel 6/47	55 60
Windsor Arms Hotel 6 1/2/47	83 —

MUNICIPAL ISSUES	
East York, Township of	60 66
Ethelbert, Township of	96 101
Fort Erie, Town of	96 101
Kingsville, Town of	95 100
Leamington, Town of	98 103
Leaside, Town of	98 103
Midland, Town of	98 102
Mimico, Town of	98 104
New Toronto, Town of	99 104
Niagara Falls, City of	100 105
North York, Township of	96 101
Pembroke, Town of	99 103
Riverside, Town of	14 18
St. Boniface 5 1/2, City of	39 44
Scarborough, Township of	51 57
Sudbury 5 1/2, Town of	101 103
Trenton, Town of	98 102
Weston, Town of	95 100
Windsor, 3 1/2, 1975 City of	59 63
York, Township of	70 77

Municipal quotations are necessarily approximate, there being various coupon rates and maturities.

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DICTAPHONE

NOW, A NEW ASIATIC ENTENTE

BY FRANK LONGWORTH

THIS is an age of Ententes. Europe has already seen the benefits of the little Entente centring round Rumania, the Scandinavian Entente, and the Balkan Entente. Each of them augurs well for peace in its respective area. Comparatively little observed has been the growth of an even greater Entente in Asia. During the post War years, there has developed in Western Asia, better known to geographical students as Asia Minor, an Entente which will surely have an enormous influence not only on the affairs of its own immediate neighborhood, but on those European nations who have interests in that great continent.

Four nations, three of whom have played comparatively little part in world events during the last thousand years, have come together in an alliance which amounts to nothing less than the rebirth of the Islamic world. They are Turkey, Iraq, Iran, and Afghanistan. Their capitals, Angora, Baghdad, Teheran, and Kabul, will form an axis which is destined to be even more powerful than the now famous Berlin-Rome axis.

Each of the four countries has expressed its intentions of co-operation in the cause of peace and development. Twelve months ago they signed at the Castle of Saadabad in Teheran a treaty of non-aggression, friendship and consultation, with the intention of mutual help in the development of their vast resources, and the suppression of any agitators likely to disturb the peace of that corner of the world. Since then numerous meetings of the Foreign Ministers have been held, and steps taken for bringing the Treaty into active effect.

THE casual student may wonder how friendship between these four powers can affect world affairs. A glance at the map is sufficient to answer the question. The countries of this new Little Asiatic Entente provide a complete wedge from the Black Sea and the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf and the Indian East by the Indian Empire. Control of this territory is, in these days of motor and air transport, quite as important as control of the Suez Canal. The overland route from the Mediterranean to the Persian Gulf is considerably shorter than the sea route via the Canal. The latter may be blocked by an enemy with comparatively little difficulty, but it would be much more formidable to provide means to render the overland route impassable.

Prime mover in the union is Turkey. Deprived of the greater part of her European possessions at the end of the Great War she has concentrated nearly all her activities on the development of her possessions in Asia. The capital of the country has been removed from Constantinople, now known as Istanbul, to Angora, some two hundred miles inland, where the President, Kemal Ataturk, has founded a new capital which will be worthy to rank with any European city.

He is creating a nation which, though based on Turkish ideas, will be westernized in every respect. Already he has abolished such things as polygamy, the isolation of women, and the ancient alphabet. Education has been broadened, industry and agriculture have been modernized, and the new Turkey is setting an example to her neighbors over which she exerts considerable influence.

MINE MAKERS OF CANADA



ELDRÉD W. TODD, B.A., General Superintendent, Lake Shore Mines, at Kirkland Lake, Ont., is a native of Toronto, where he was awarded the degree of B.A. at the University of Toronto. He specialized in geological work and started his mining career in 1915. Employed by the Ontario Department of Mines as Geologist, between the years of 1920 and 1927. He practised as a consulting mining geologist with headquarters in Kirkland Lake, 1928-30. In 1930 he accepted a post as geologist with Lake Shore Mines and from that position he was appointed underground superintendent in 1931. He was Assistant General Superintendent from 1932 to 1933 and in 1933 he became General Superintendent.

He is an authority on geology and has written articles published by the Ontario Department of Mines on the following subjects: "Kenogamissi Lake Area," 1923, "The Anima Nipissing Area," 1926, "Ground Hog River Area," 1924, "The Matabichuan Area," 1925, "Kirkland Lake Gold Area," 1928. Mr. Todd is Chairman of the Ontario Technical Silicosis Committee and is a member of the Canadian Institute Mining and Metallurgy and the American Institute Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, as well as the Society of Economic Geologists.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada,"

Little noticed by the Western world, Turkey, Iraq, Iran (formerly Persia) and Afghanistan have formed an entente that may become more powerful than the Rome-Berlin axis. They have individually made great progress in recent years, and are now pledged to work together for mutual peace and prosperity. They say they have no intention of being dominated by any Western nation.

THE second member of the Entente is Iraq. Better known to us as Mesopotamia, Iraq was after the war created as a mandatory territory under Great Britain, but in 1932 had proved that she was fully capable of self-government. In that year she appealed to the League of Nations for recognition as an independent nation. Great Britain raised no objection, and as Iraq there was born a new country of vast resources and great possibilities. Gone are the days of the caliphs of Baghdad. In their place has arisen a nation controlling the greater part

of the world's oil supplies, and standing across one of the main highways to the East.

Next to Iraq lies the other new country of Iran. The development here has been even more rapid and amazing than in any other of the countries of the Asiatic Entente. This progress is almost entirely due to the Shah, who in 1921 was a cavalry officer, but made himself ruler by one of those lightning *coups d'état*, which had previously been so highly successful in Turkey. The old Persia disappeared in a night. Out of its ruins was born the new Iran.

The country rapidly adopted the plans of the new Turkey. Women were emancipated, European dress, education and alphabet were brought into use, and transport modernized. Something like two thousand miles of new roads are being built every year, while railway facilities are being developed with amazing rapidity. Fifteen years ago there were fewer miles of railway track in Iran than in any other country in the world. Today new lines are being opened at regular intervals. The last was the Trans-Iranian railway, about 860 miles long, stretching from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf. The army and air force have been organized on European models, while Iran has also laid the foundations of a navy.

THE fourth, and as yet the most backward of the nations of the new Entente, is Afghanistan. Here the people have not yet shown any great desire for westernization. The attempt by King Amanullah to adopt modern methods too quickly led to his abdication in 1929, and his succession by Nadir Khan, who in the course of his five years' reign gradually laid better foundations. Progress, however, was ill received by the extremists, and Nadir Khan was murdered. His son, Zahir Khan, succeeded as a boy of nineteen, and has been guided by his uncle, Hashim Khan, one of the greatest statesmen Asia has ever known. He has skillfully held the balance between the young officials, many of whom were educated abroad and are anxious for reform, and the tent-dwelling nomads, who have remained unchanged for centuries and would prefer the same conditions to prevail for further centuries.

Gradually Zahir Khan and his uncle have brought about a welcome change in the country. It now possesses internal security, external peace, and a growing financial prosperity. There is a new spirit at work in Afghanistan, European ideas are slowly but surely obtaining a footing.

The four countries are now pledged to work together for peace and mutual prosperity. They welcome the guidance and assistance of Europe, but have no intention of being dominated by any individual Western nation. Peace with all and war with none is their policy. Fortunate is the country which retains the friendship of this new Asiatic Entente.



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FARM PRODUCTS VALUE

THE net value of agricultural production in Canada in 1937 is estimated at \$681,635,000 as compared with \$690,379,000 in 1936. In 1935 this value was \$617,867,000 and in 1930 it was \$824,500,000. The net value as defined by the official statistician represents the value of products

raised on the farm which are available for sale off the farm or for consumption by the farm family and hired labor. No deductions have been made for living or operating expenses. It is calculated by deducting from the gross value, estimates of the value of the farm products used for feed for livestock. These products include feed grains, fodder crops and milk fed to calves.



NICKEL FROM CANADA'S MINES MAKES MINING EQUIPMENT MORE DURABLE

Compare the slow, uncertain methods of hoisting ore from a mine forty years ago with equipment used today. Man's ingenuity and better materials have brought amazing advances.

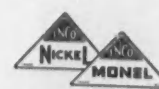
The modern Nickel Steel skip hoists eleven tons of ore to the surface at 3000 feet a minute. Drills with Nickel Steel parts bite into the ore wall. Ore trains with Nickel Alloy parts and operated by Nickel Iron Alkaline batteries haul the ore to the hoists.

And above ground the ore is broken in mighty crushers of Nickel Steel and Iron, ground in

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